

SWIR Out-of-Band Response



Out-of-Band Response



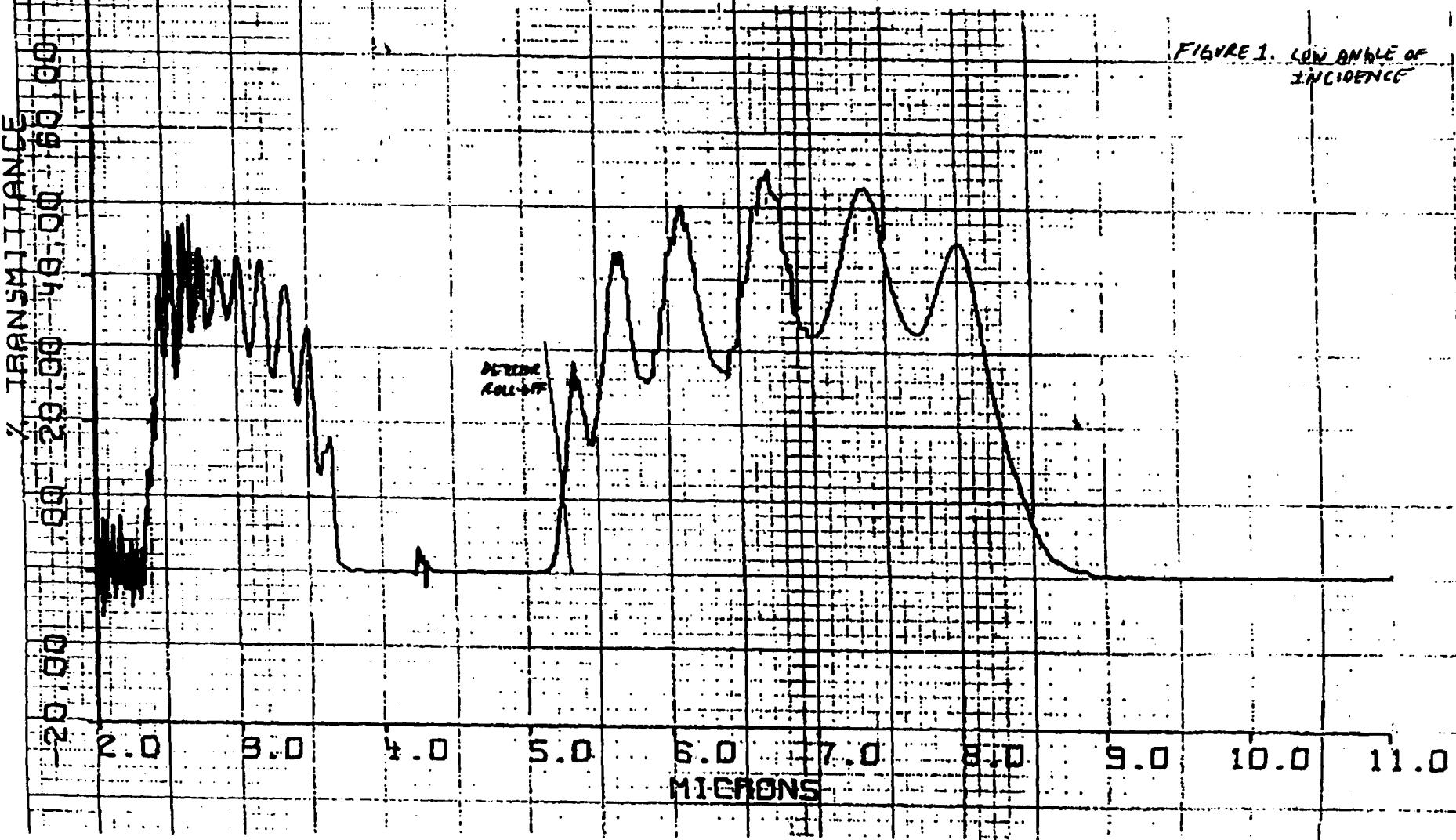
- Blocking Filter/Detector have a spectral gap at ~5.3 μm
- SWIR Bands observed to respond to external blackbody (BCS) and internal blackbody
 - Effect Follows Planck Radiance curve, scaled individually for each band
 - scaling is equivalent to the transmittance of the leak
- Impact on Radiances from Calibration Sources appears to be minimal--some open issues remain
 - T/V Calibration sees chamber window, but not room
 - Solar Diffuser reflects very little solar light at 5.3 μm ; heating TBR
 - SRCA impact TBR
- Impact on Earth signal under evaluation by various Science Team members

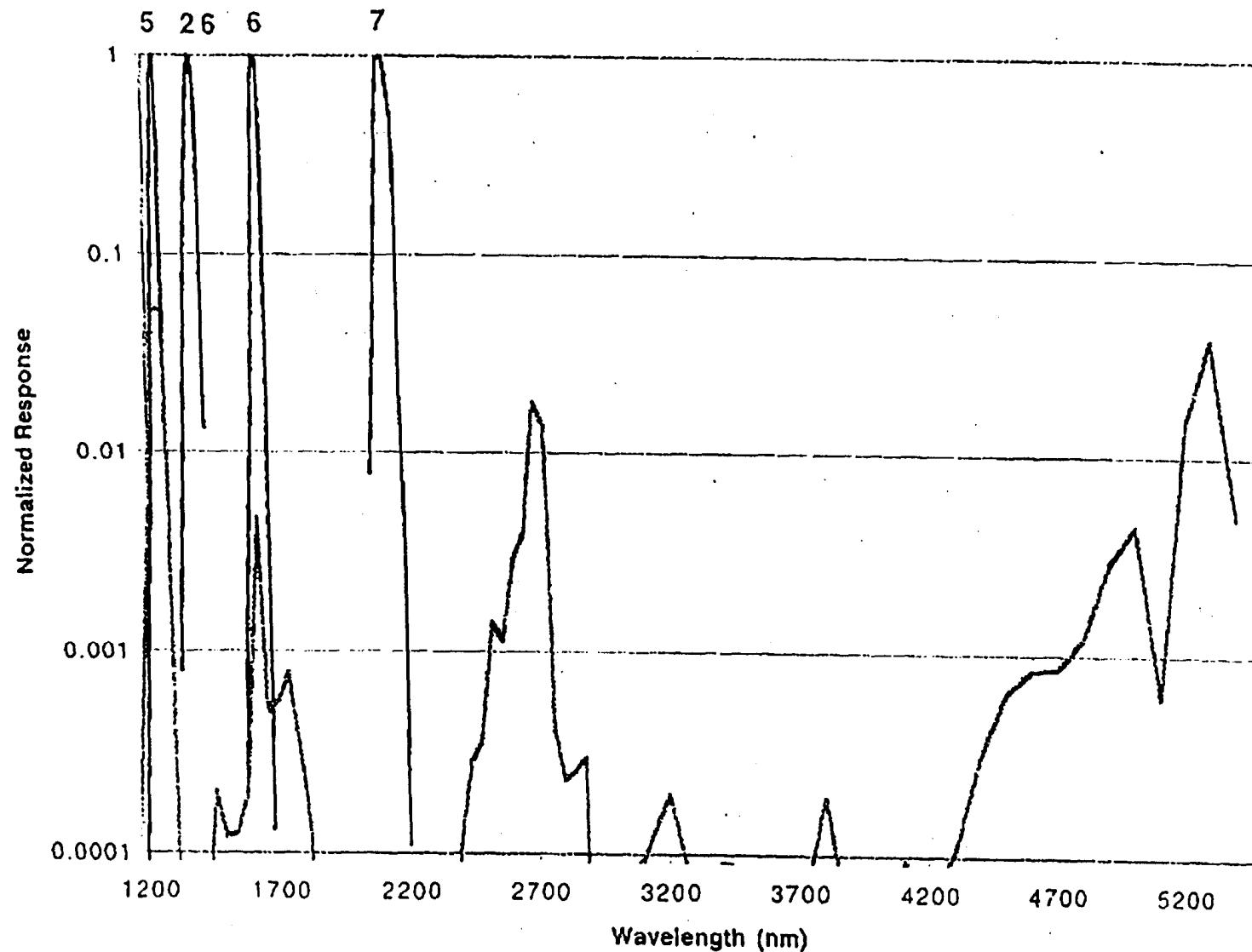
SBAC SPACE SENSOR LABORATORY OPTICS DEPT.
SWIR 5/6 26 ENTRANCE FACE SWIR MASK
AMB CHAMBER / AMB TEMP / SAMPLE AT DET.
MODIS FLIGHT MODEL MASK ENV. WITNESS
10/03/95 14:50:34

167.22 SEC. MEAS. TIME
CAN = 8
NSD = 64
NDP = 4096
DEN = 97

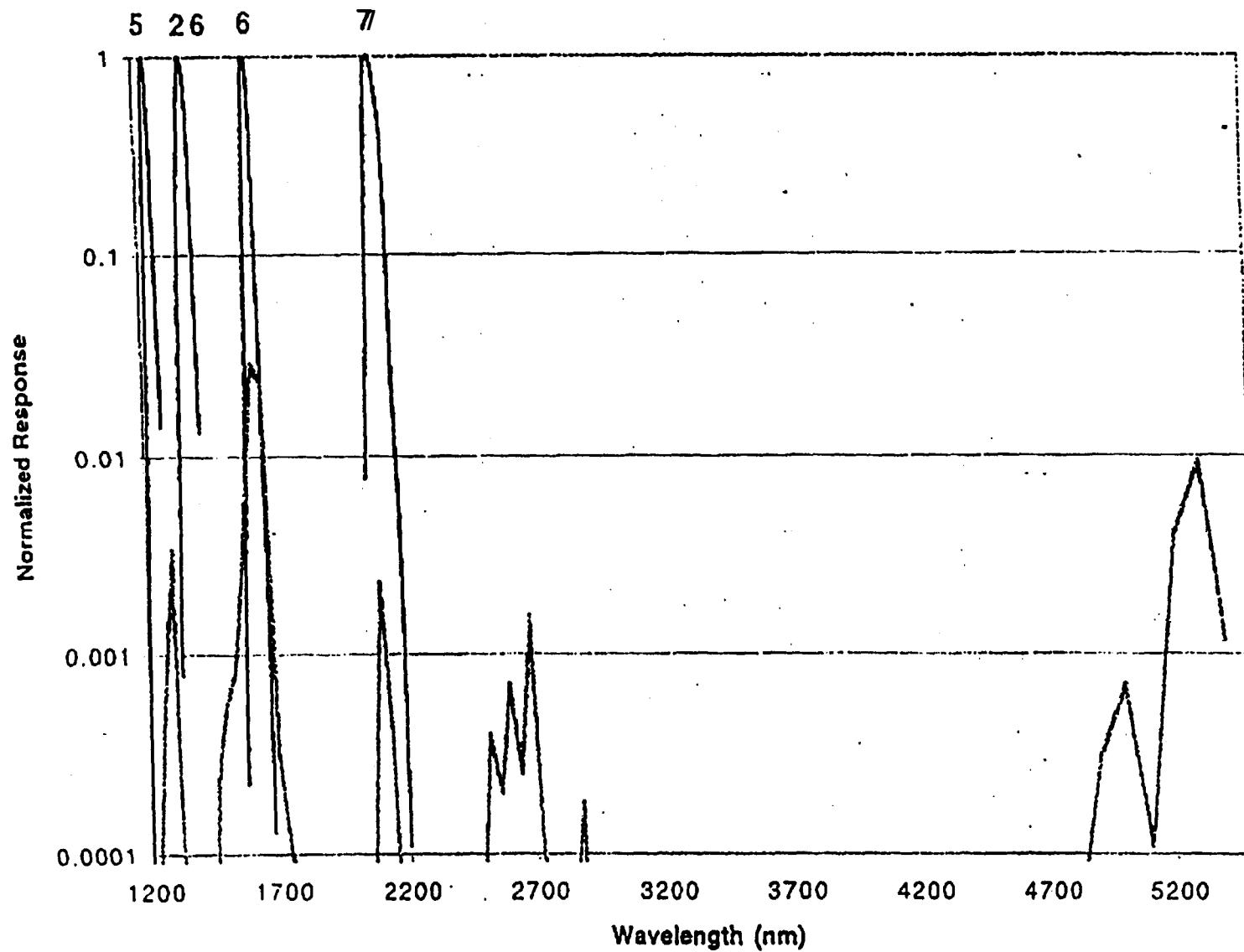
SWIR Blocking Filter Transmittance is rising before
Detector Response has finished dropping.

FIGURE 1. LOW ANGLE OF
INCIDENCE



Band 5 Out-of-Band Response

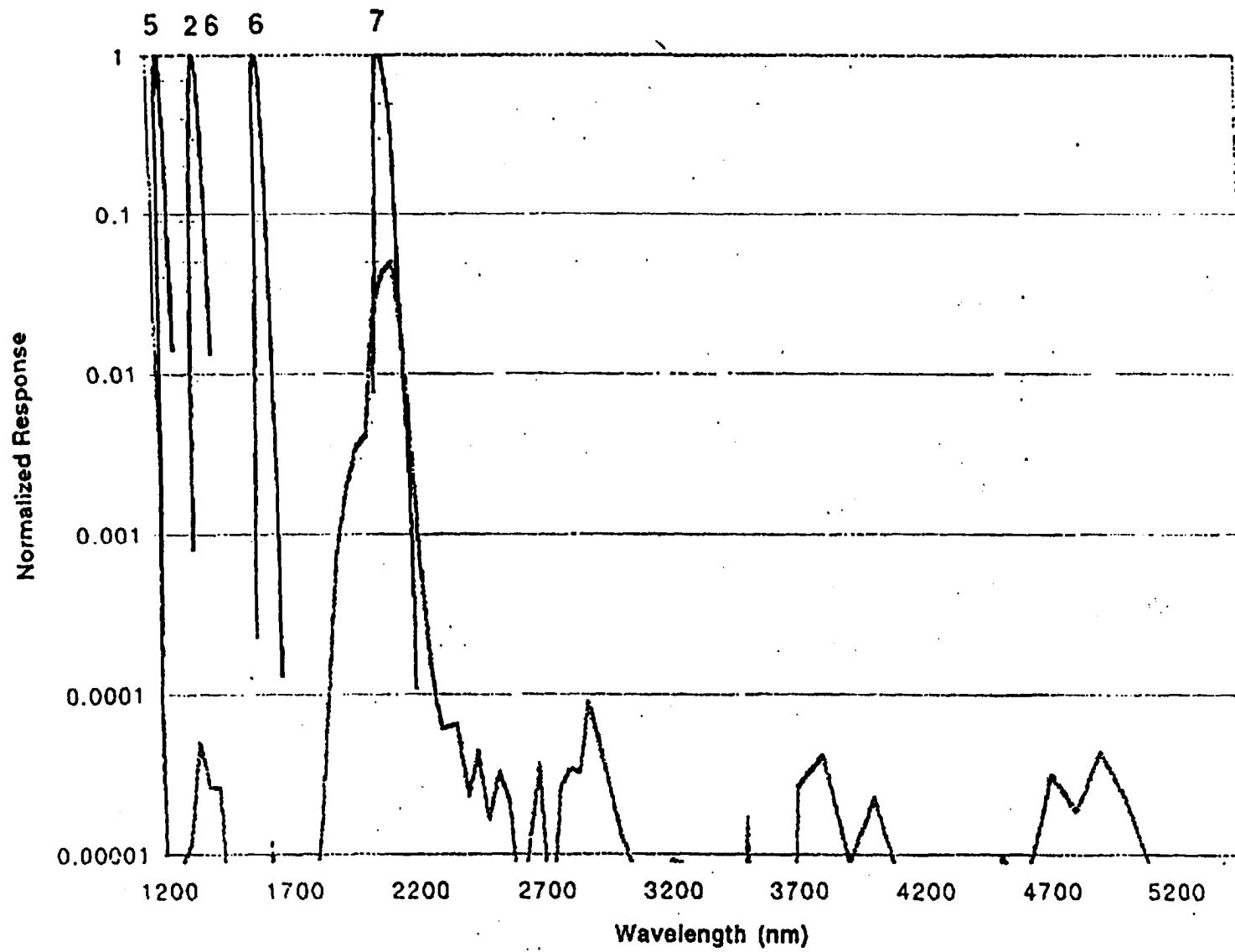
*Plot has in-band response for Bands 5, 6, 7, and 26 superimposed on the out-of-band response for Band 5

Band 6 Out-of-Band Response

3.1-5

*Plot has in-band response for Bands 5, 6, 7, and 26 superimposed on the out-of-band response for Band 6

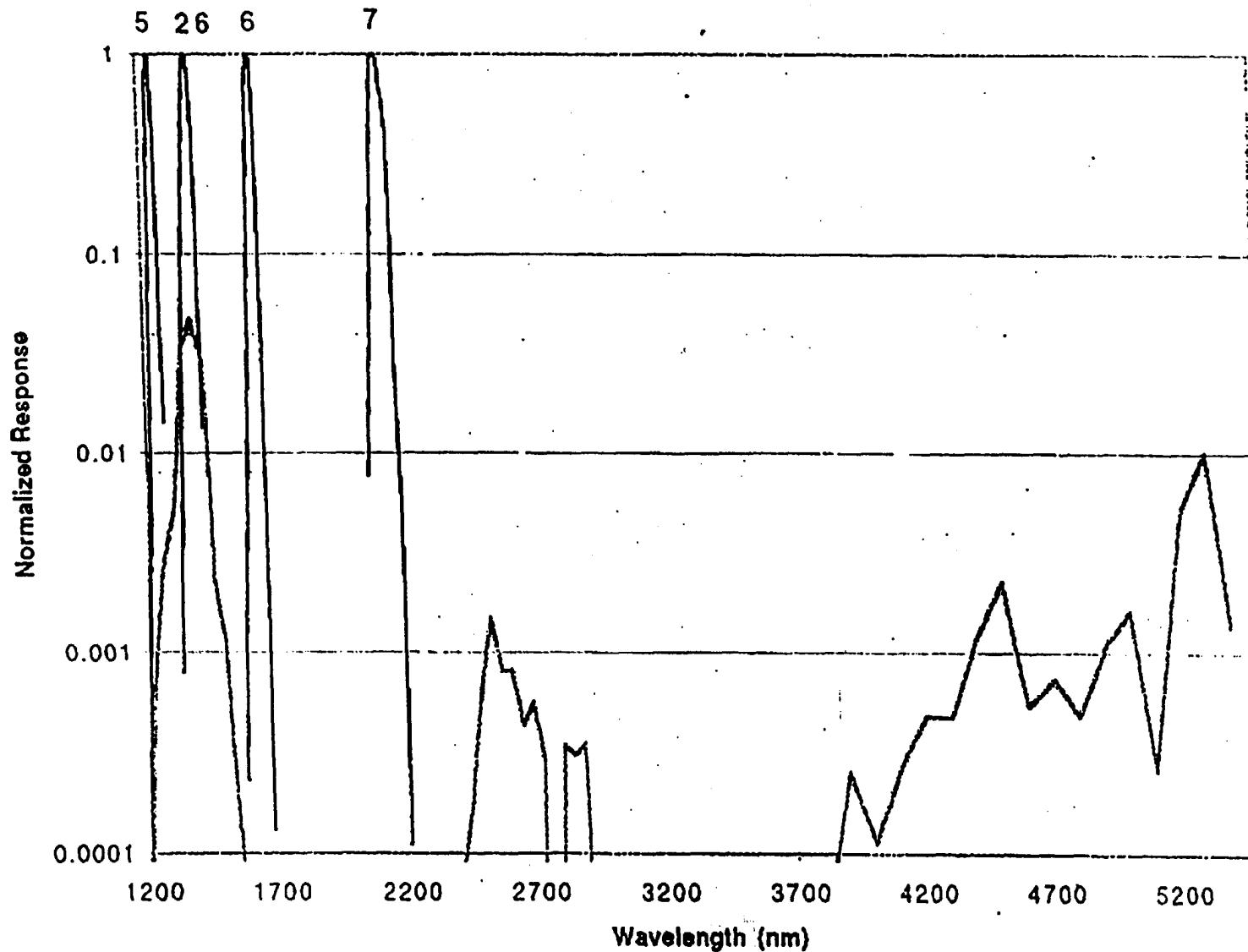
Band 7 Out-of-Band Response



3.1-6

*Plot has in-band response for Bands 5, 6, 7, and 26 superimposed on the out-of-band response for Band 7

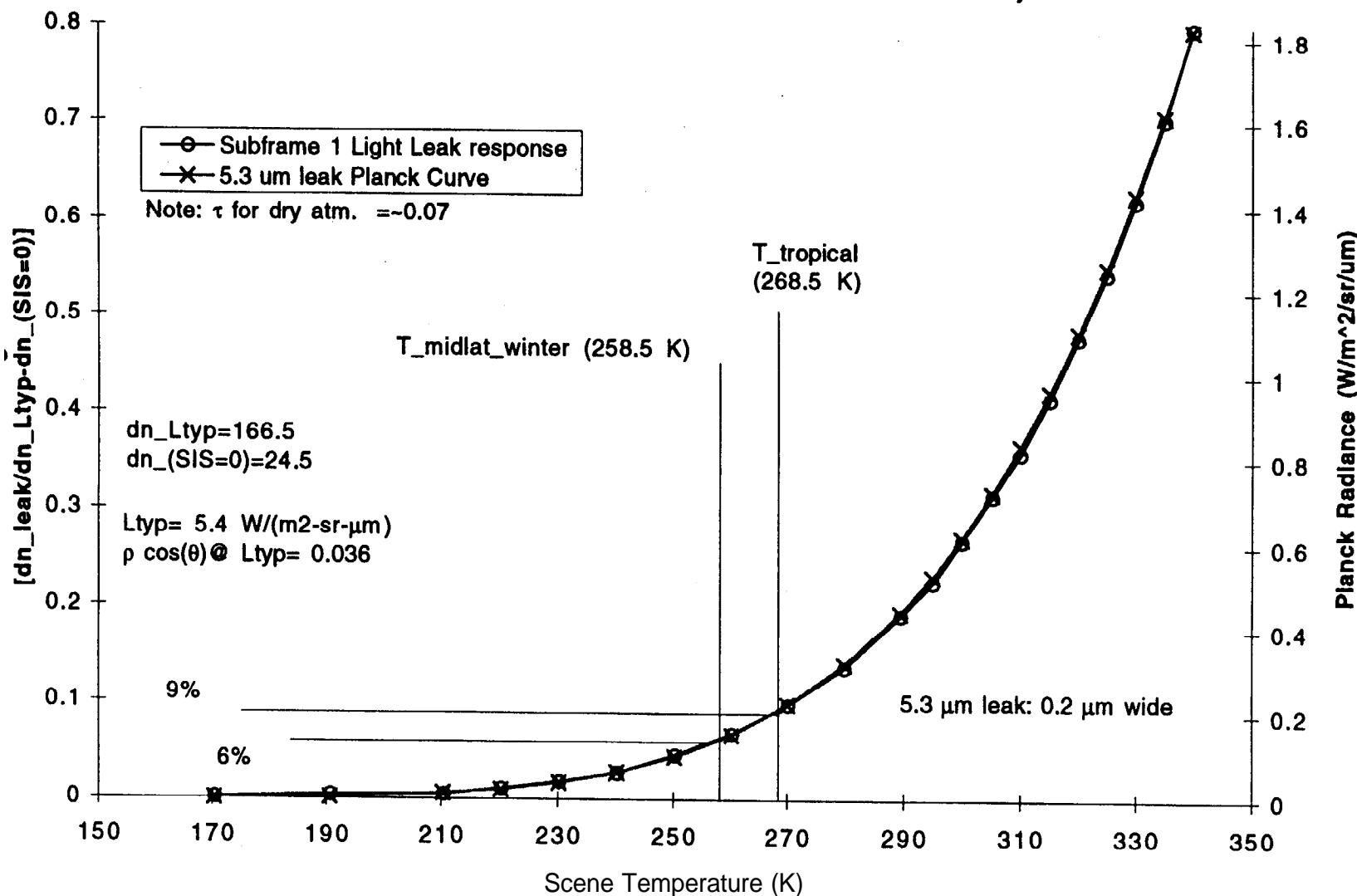
Band 26 Out-of-Band Response



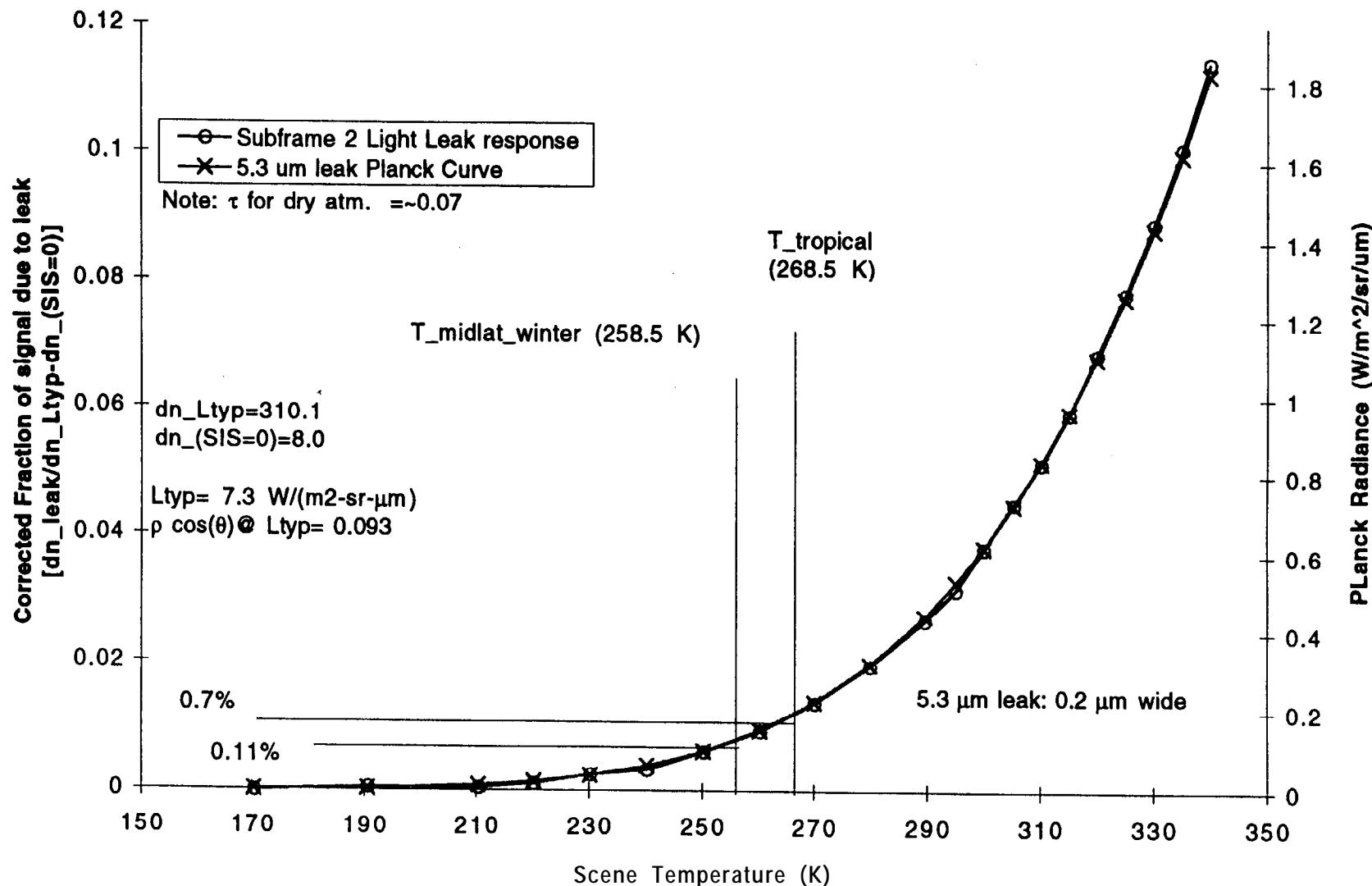
3.1-l

*Plot has in-band response for Bands 5,6,7, and 26 superimposed on the out-of-band response for Band 26

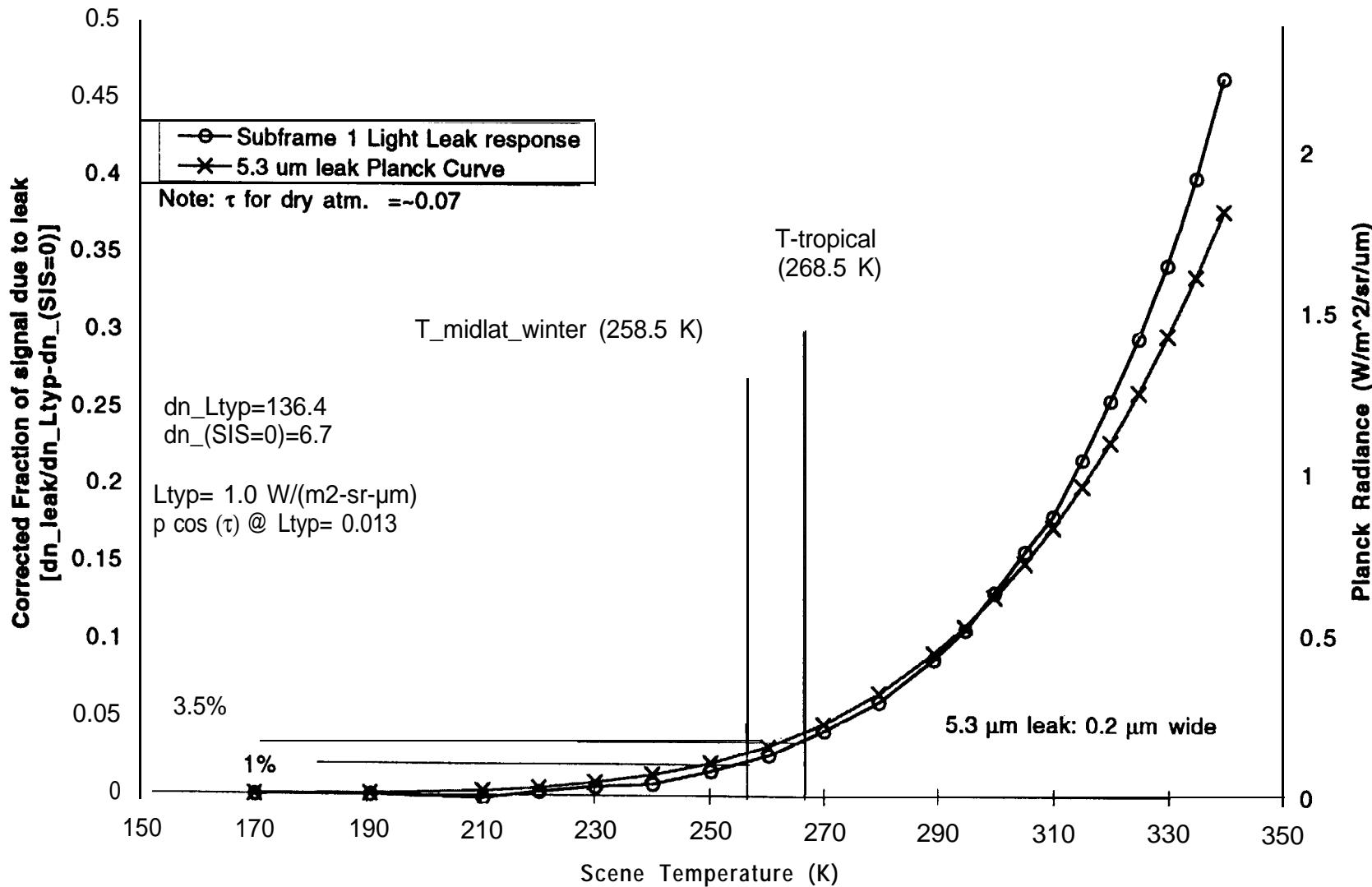
**Band 5 Response to Thermal Source
(Channel 10 Subframe 1 Nominal 1 Dataset)**



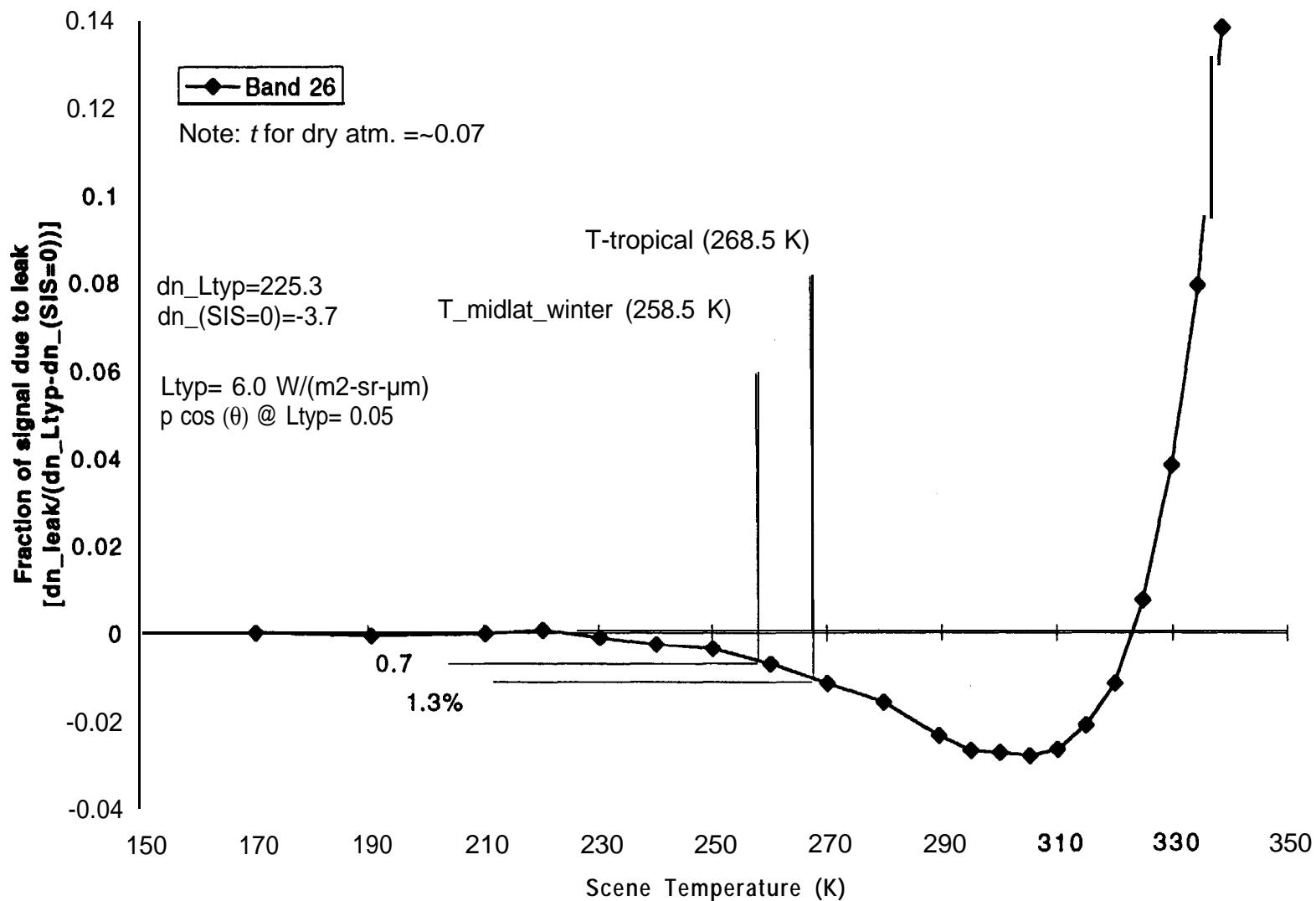
**Band 6 Response to Thermal Source
(Channel 10 Subframe 2 Nominal 1 dataset)**



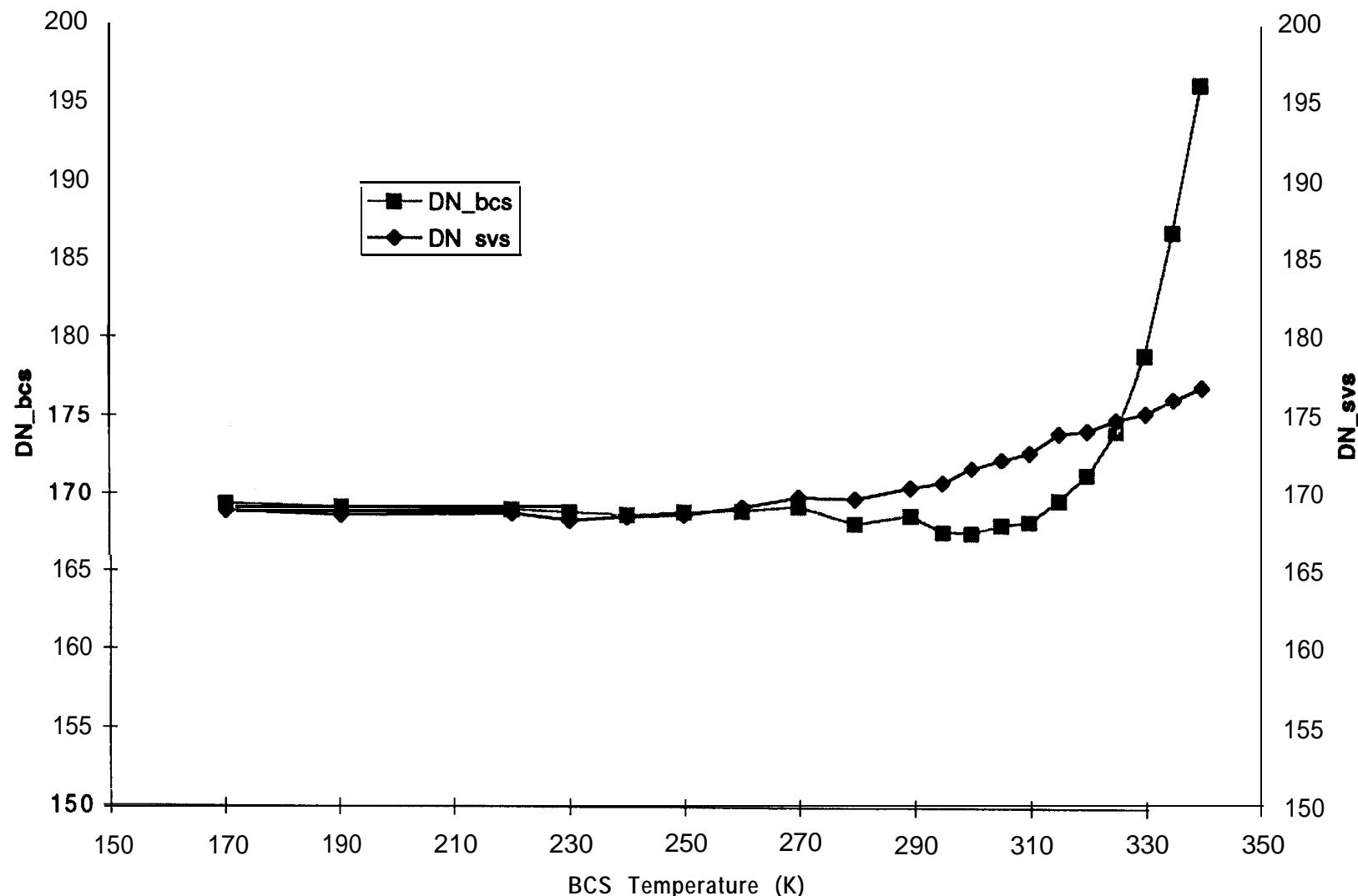
Band 7 Response to Thermal Source (Channel 10 Subframe 1 Nominal 1 Dataset)



Band 26 Response to Thermal Source (Channel 5 Nominal 1 Dataset)



RAW DNs
Band 26 Channel 10 Nominal 1 Dataset





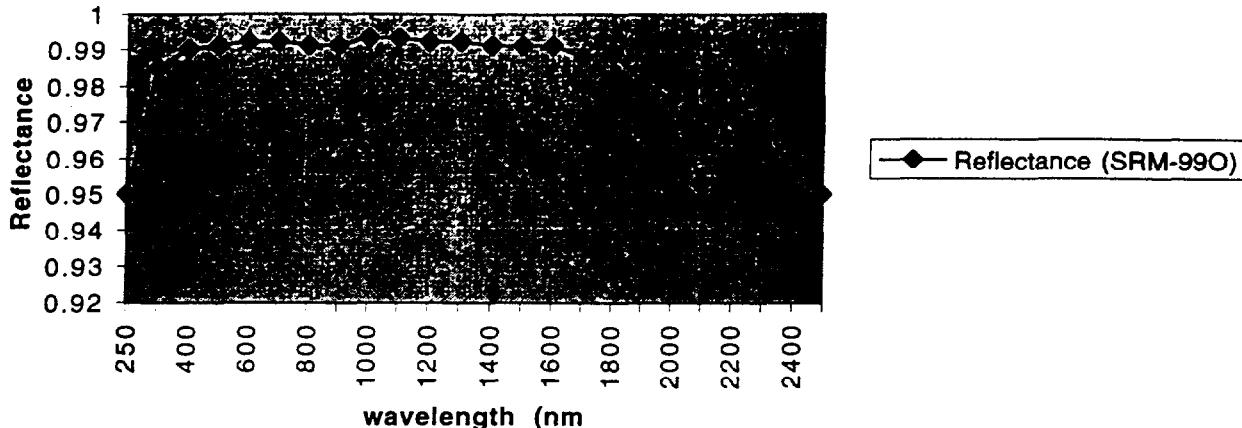
T/V Chamber window blocks 5.3 μ m light



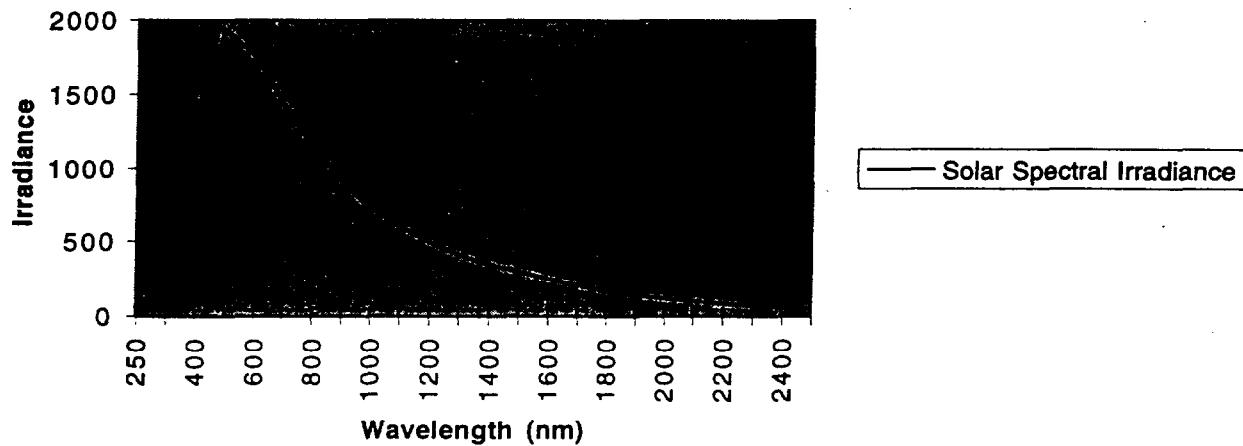
- Window emission itself must be accounted for (dn_(SIS=0) in prev. charts) in SIS(100) calibration

DO WE HAVE A PROBLEM WITH 2.5 MICRON LEAK INTO SWIR WHEN LOOKING AT SD ON-ORBIT?
SEEMS NOT.

Reflectance for Spectralon SRM-99



Solar Spectral Irradiance



Band	Wavelength	BRDF Ratios	Esun Ratios	RSR Leak Ratio	SD "blocking"
5	1.24	0.957	0.108	0.02	2.07E-03
26	1.38	0.958	0.139	0.001	1.33E-04
6	1.64	0.960	0.212	0.001	2.03E-04
7	2.13	0.990	0.540	0.0001	5.34E-05

Ratios are in Band/2.5 um leak

BRDF Ratios based on LabSphere typical Optical Grade Spectralon from catalog

Esun ratios from White, "Solar Output and Its Variations"

RSR Leak Ratios from SBRS charts for OOB-D data sets (estimated values)

SD blocking is portion of total signal from SD due to 2.5 micron light leak

Day scenes with very high BRF at 2.5 um and very low BRF at B 5, 26, 6 or 7 might have some 2.5 um contamination

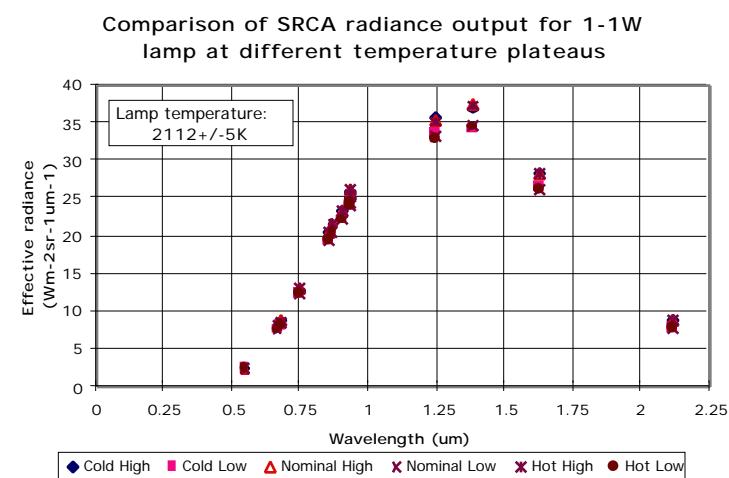
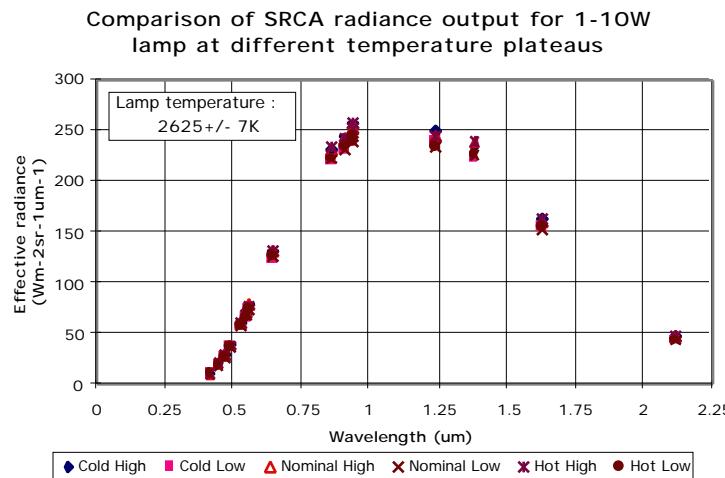
Esun(5.5 um) is 0.26/4.8 lower than Esun (2.5 um)



SRCA stability in SWIR may allow useful calibration (TBR)



The SRCA effective radiance change is less than $\pm 2.0\%$ over **2.5 months** (12/96 to 2/97) at ambient and is less than $\pm 2.5\%$ at TV between different temperature plateaus.

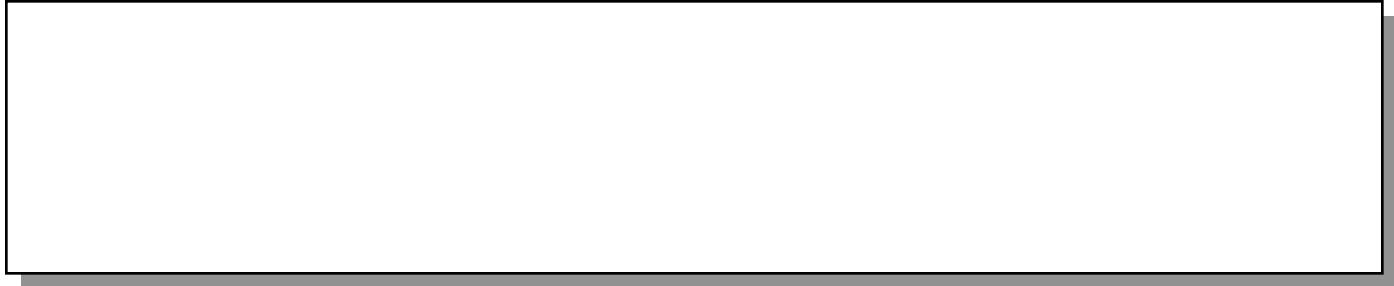




Impacts on Science (Level 2 Products)



- **2.7 μm leak**
 - “None”
- **5.4 μm leak**
 - Under examination by Platnick, Gao, Mueller etc.



Subframe variations in Bands 5-7



Subframe variations appear in all bands



- Bands 1-4 show differences of a few DNs
 - attributed to small differences in integration times
 - manifests as a slight offset and gain difference
 - offset difference disappears when SV signal subtracted off (i.e., when working in dn)
 - gain difference can be removed in calibration by applying individual coefficients to the subframes
- Bands 5-7 show differences of 10s to 100s of DNs
 - Mechanism not yet established
 - Subframe that is clocked second goes **negative** in the presence of large amounts of thermal light
 - leads to difference in offsets between subframes even when SV signal subtracted off
 - Subframe that is clocked second response is strongly dependent on instrument temperature
 - ability to calibrate TBR



“Subframe that is clocked first” is subframe 1 for Bands 5 and 7 and subframe 2 for Band 6

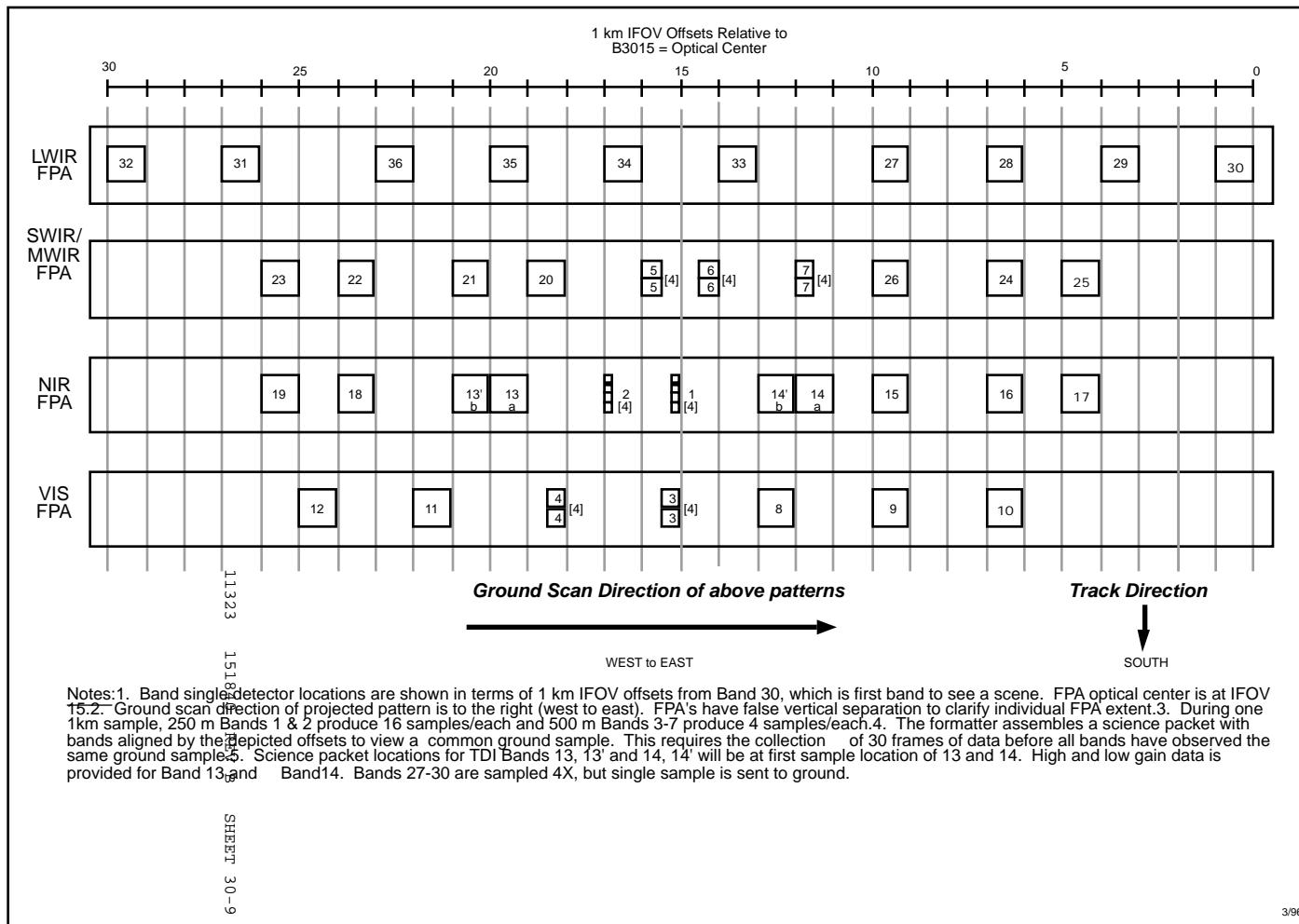
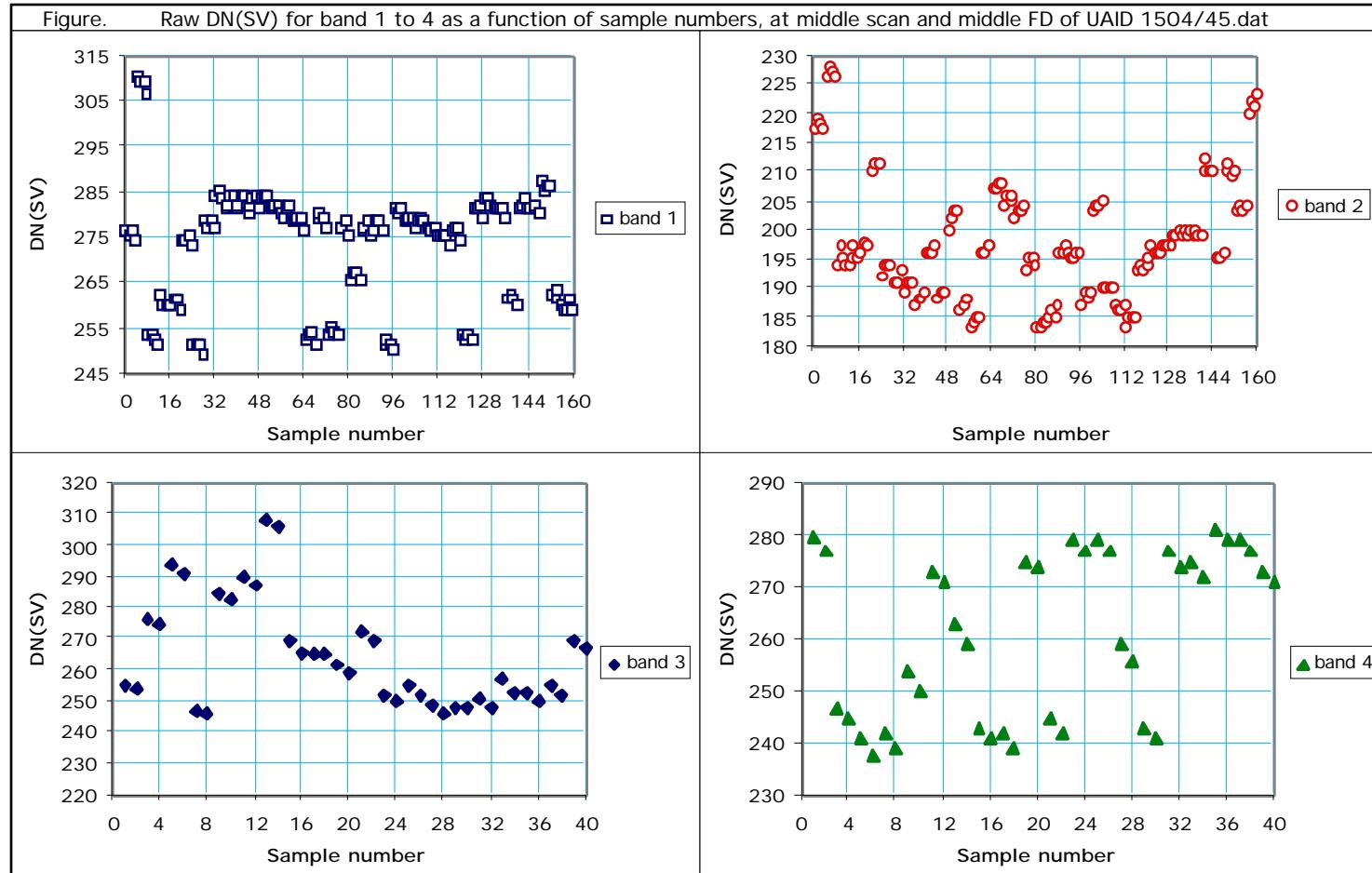


Figure 30-3. FPA Band Offsets Relative to Band 30



Subframe pattern in Bands 1-4

Figure. Raw DN(SV) for band 1 to 4 as a function of sample numbers, at middle scan and middle FD of Uайд 1504/45.dat

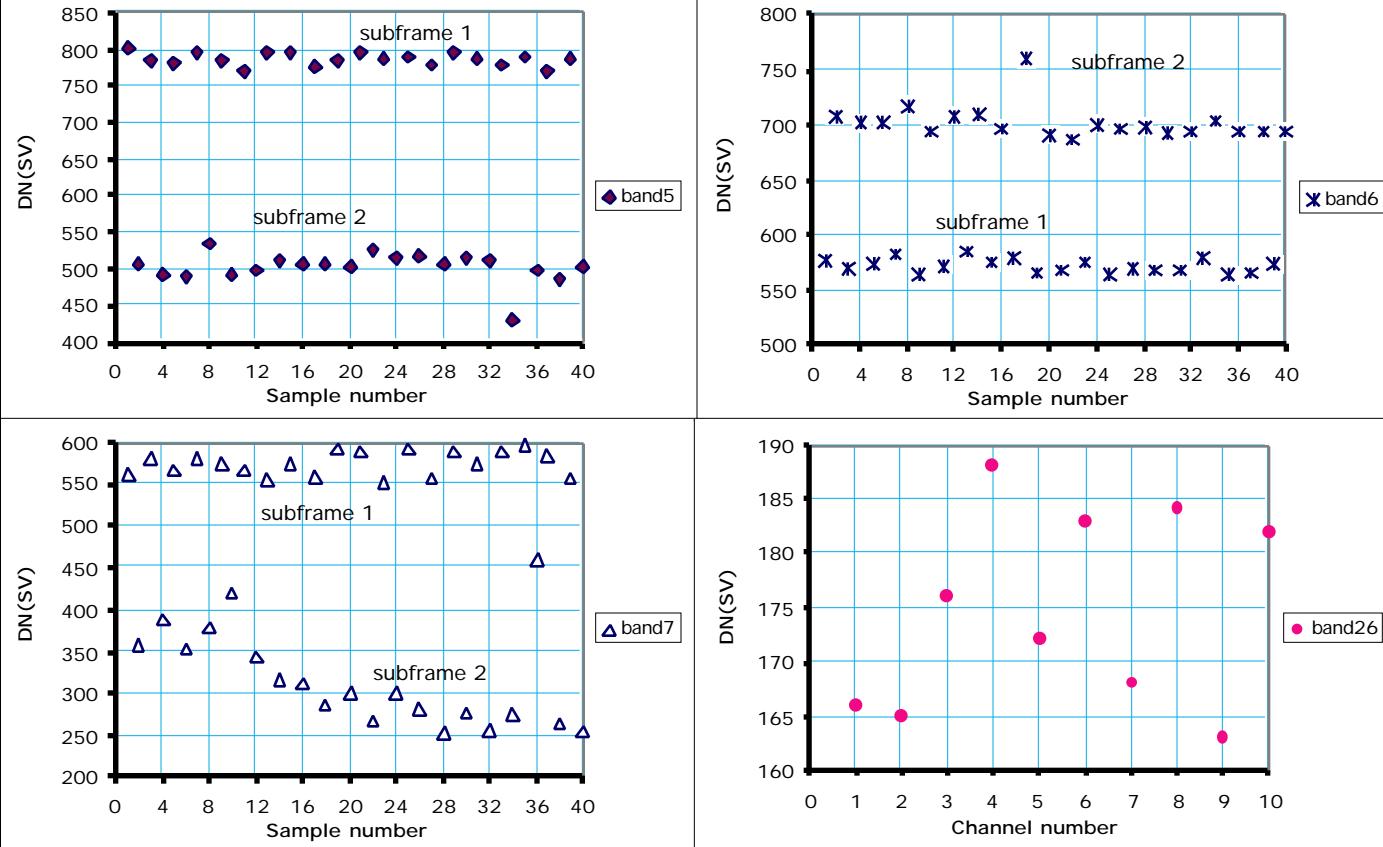




Subframe variation in SWIR Bands



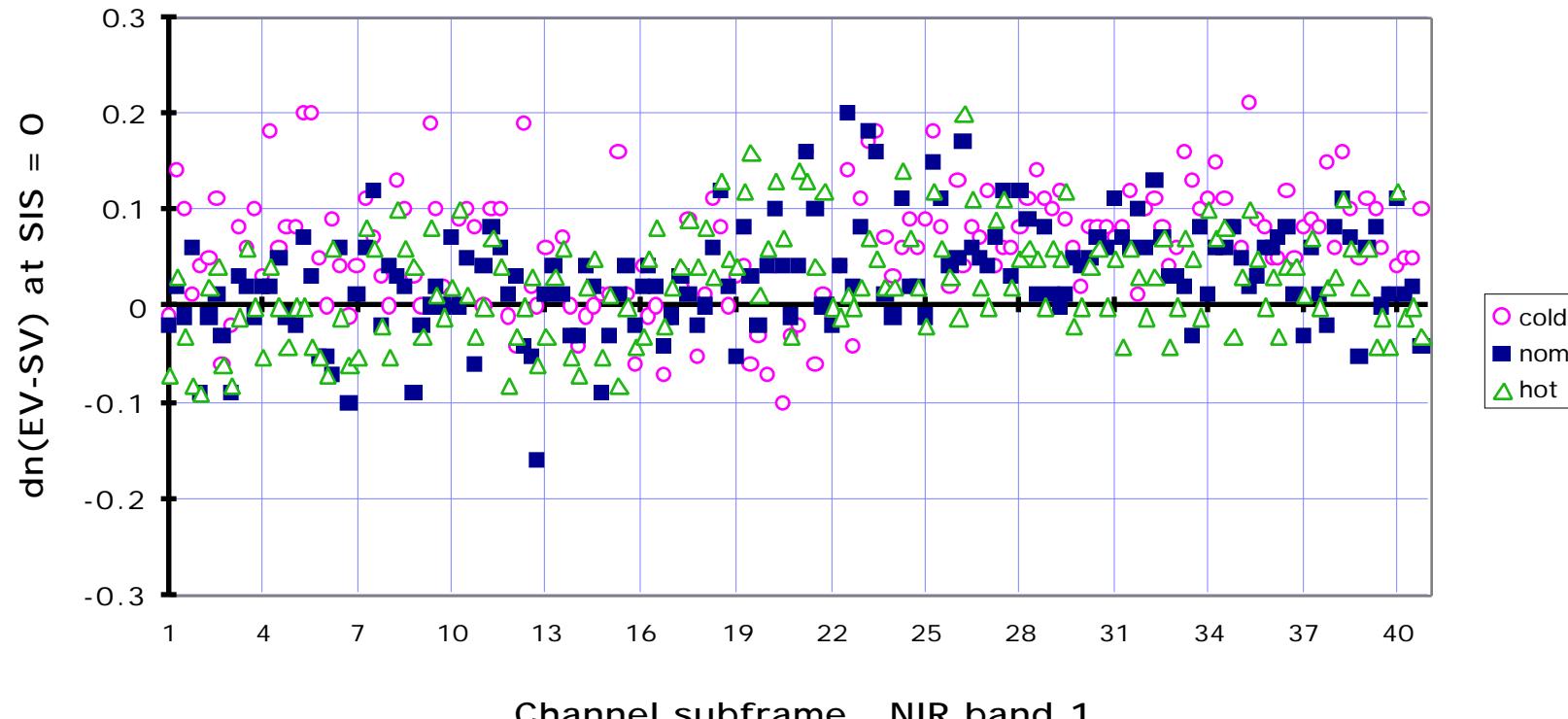
Figure. Raw DN(SV) for SWIR bands as a function of sample numbers at middle scan, middle FD of Uайд 1504/45.dat





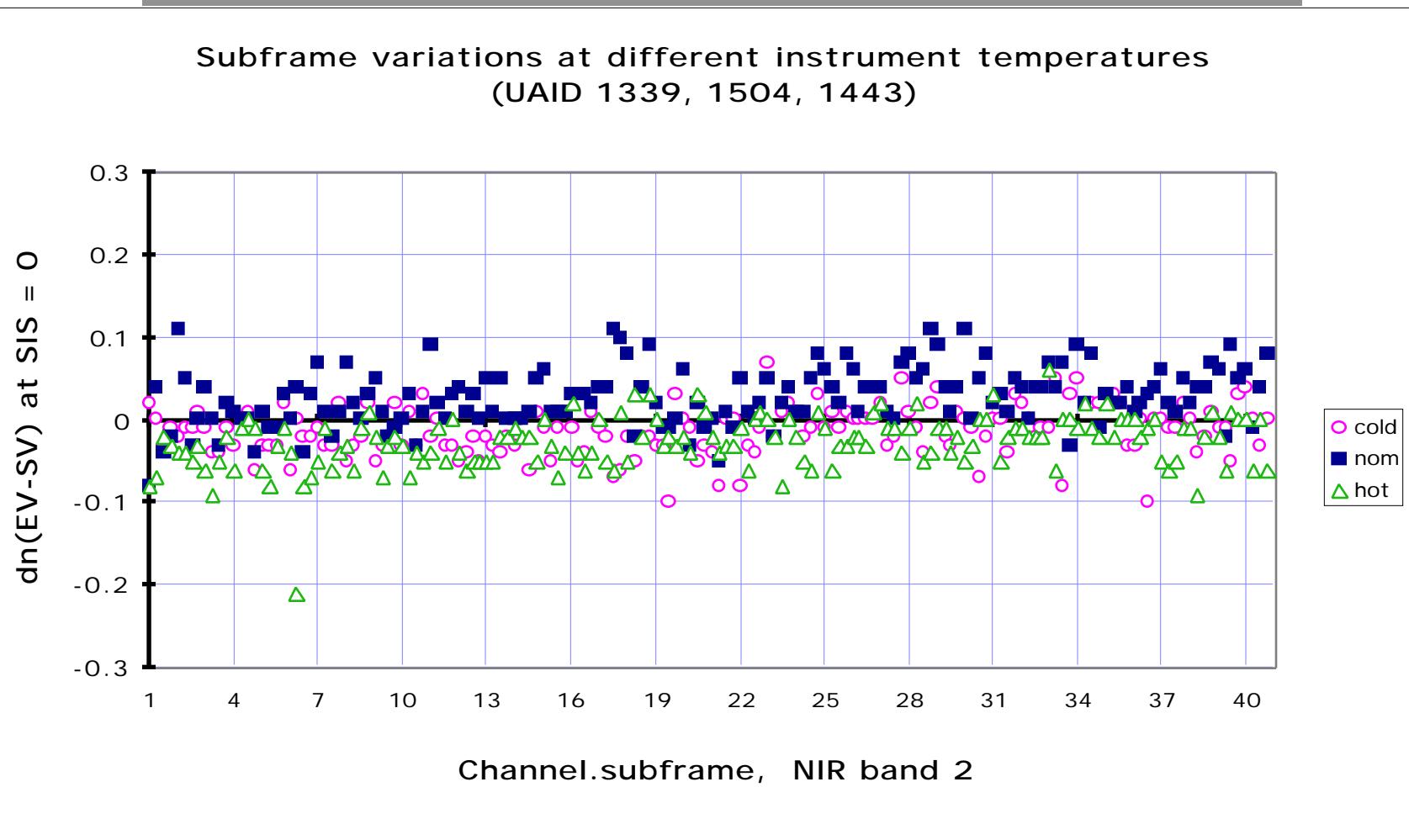
Band 1: Subframe variation temperature independent;
zero radiance

Subframe variations at different instrument temperatures
(UAID 1339, 1504, 1443)



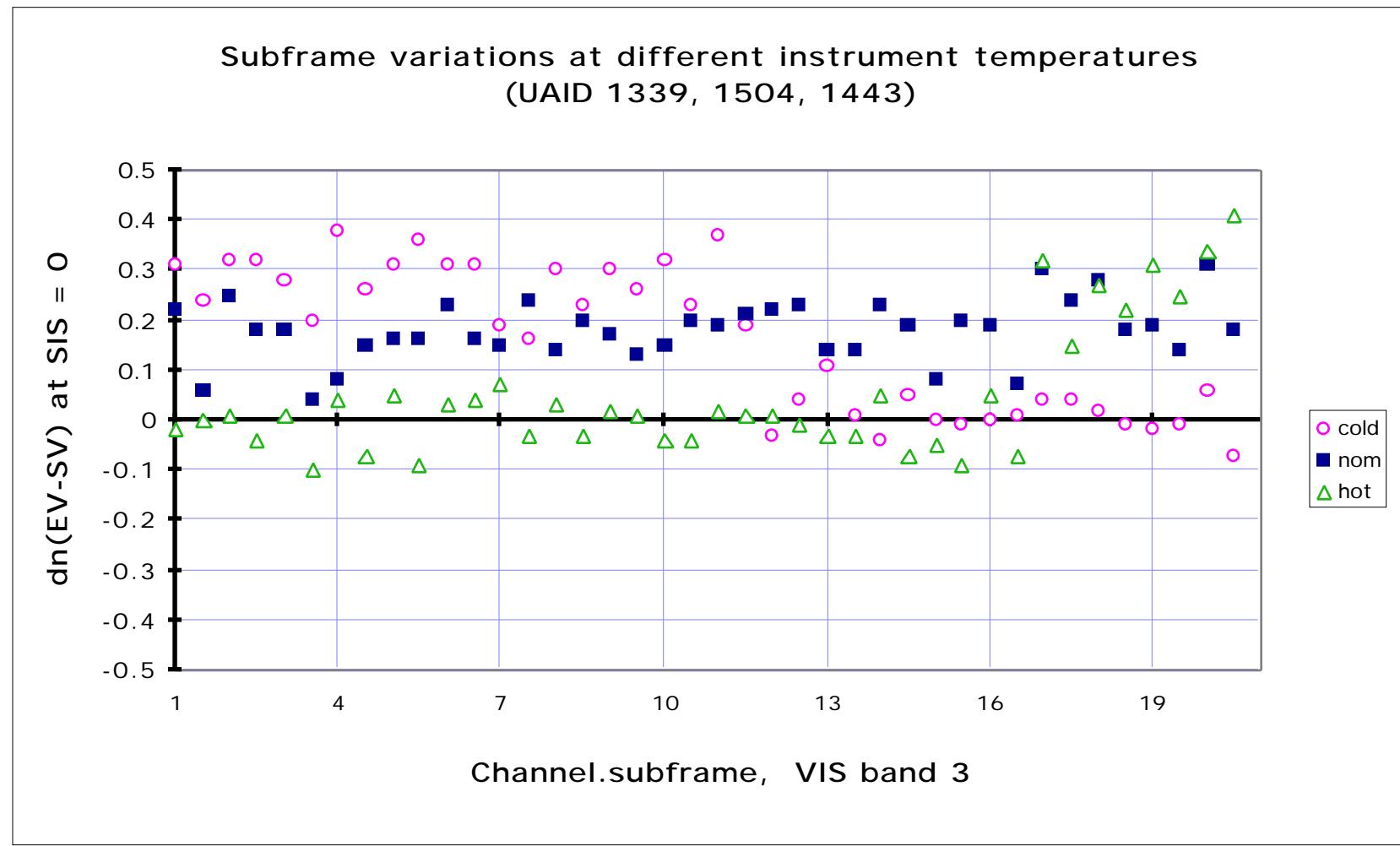


Band 2: Subframe variation temperature independent; zero radiance



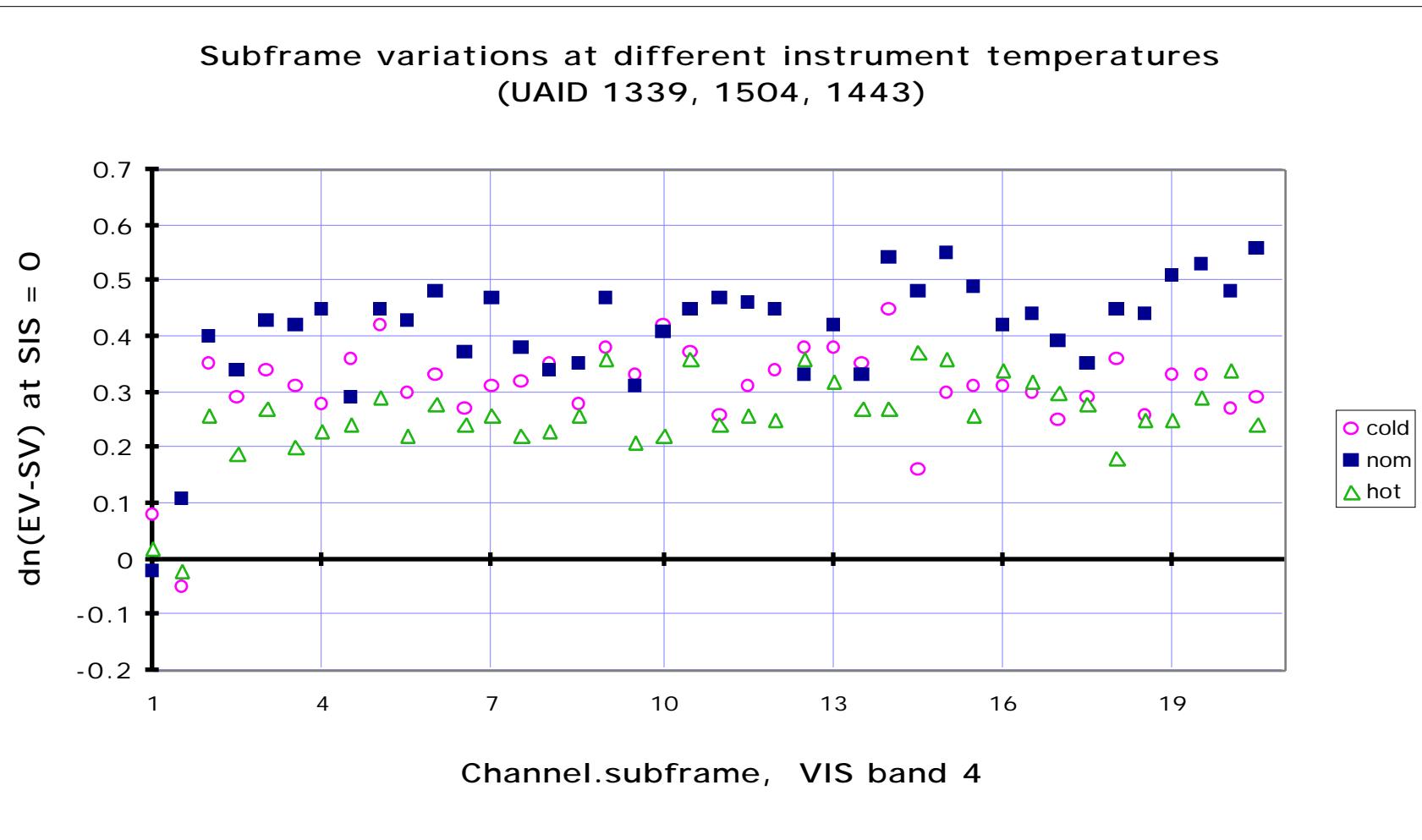


Band 3: Subframe variation temperature independent; zero radiance



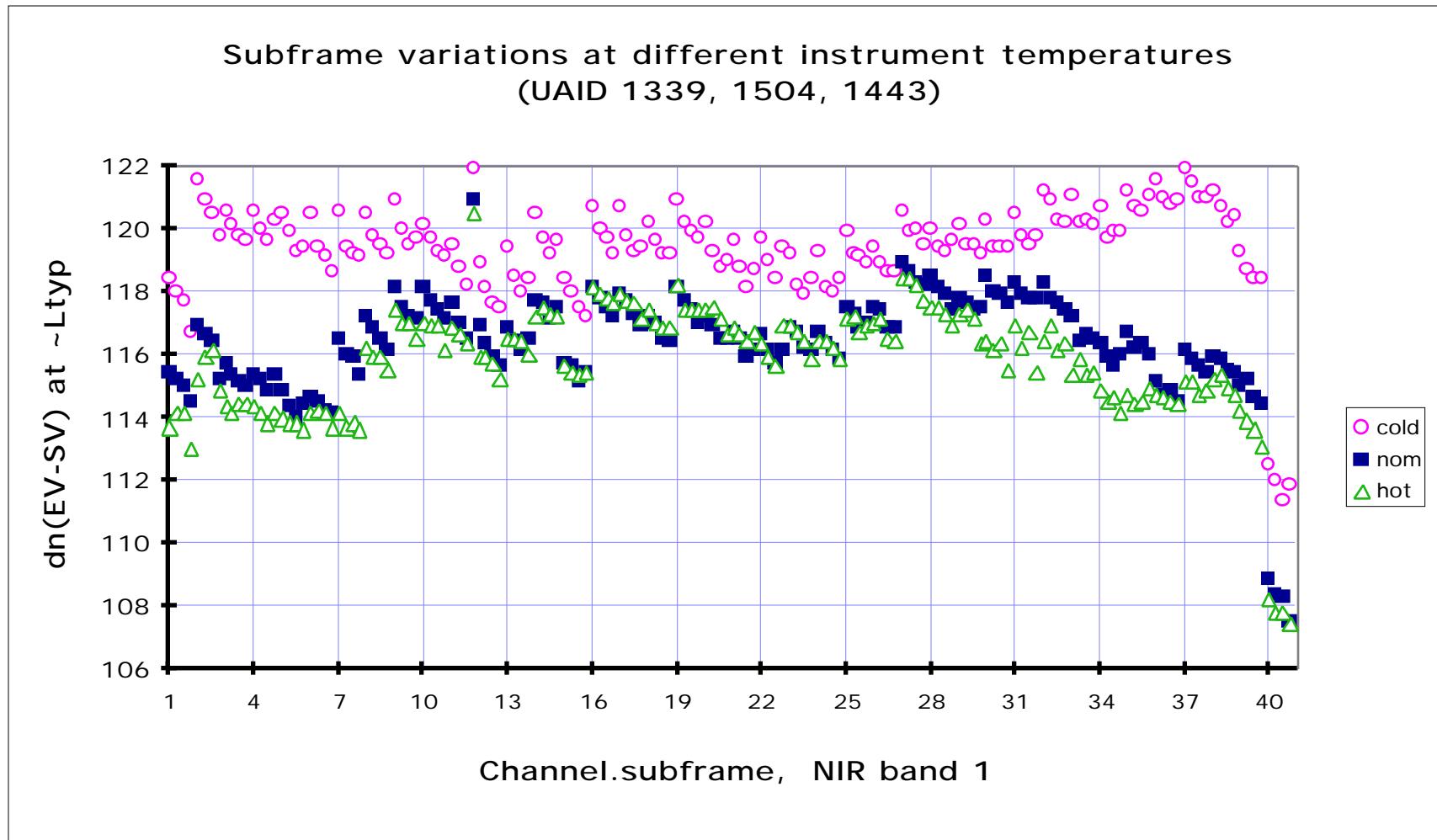


Band 4: Subframe variation temperature independent;
zero radiance



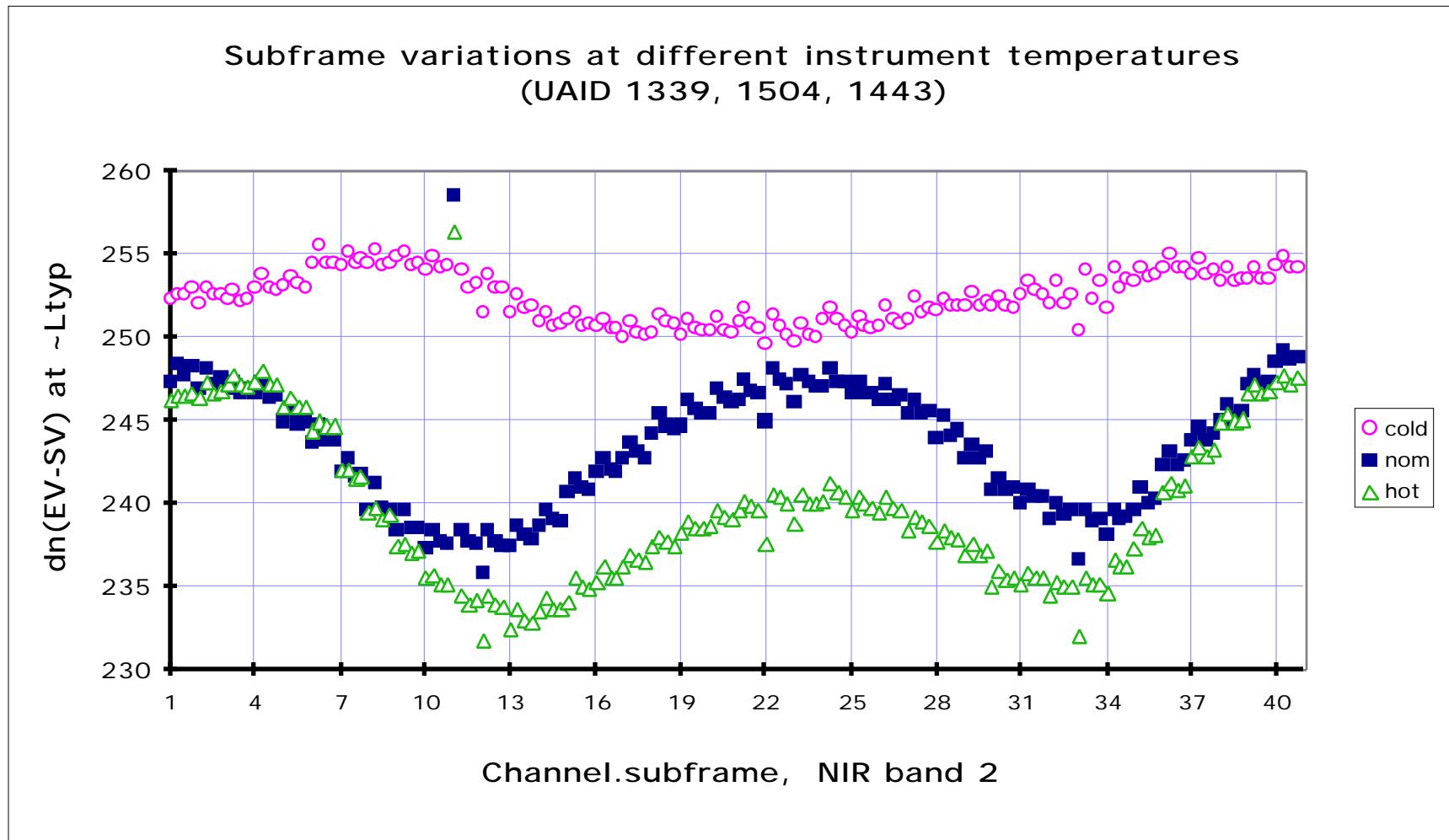


Band 1: Subframe variation temperature independent;
Ltyp (no consistent pattern between subframes)



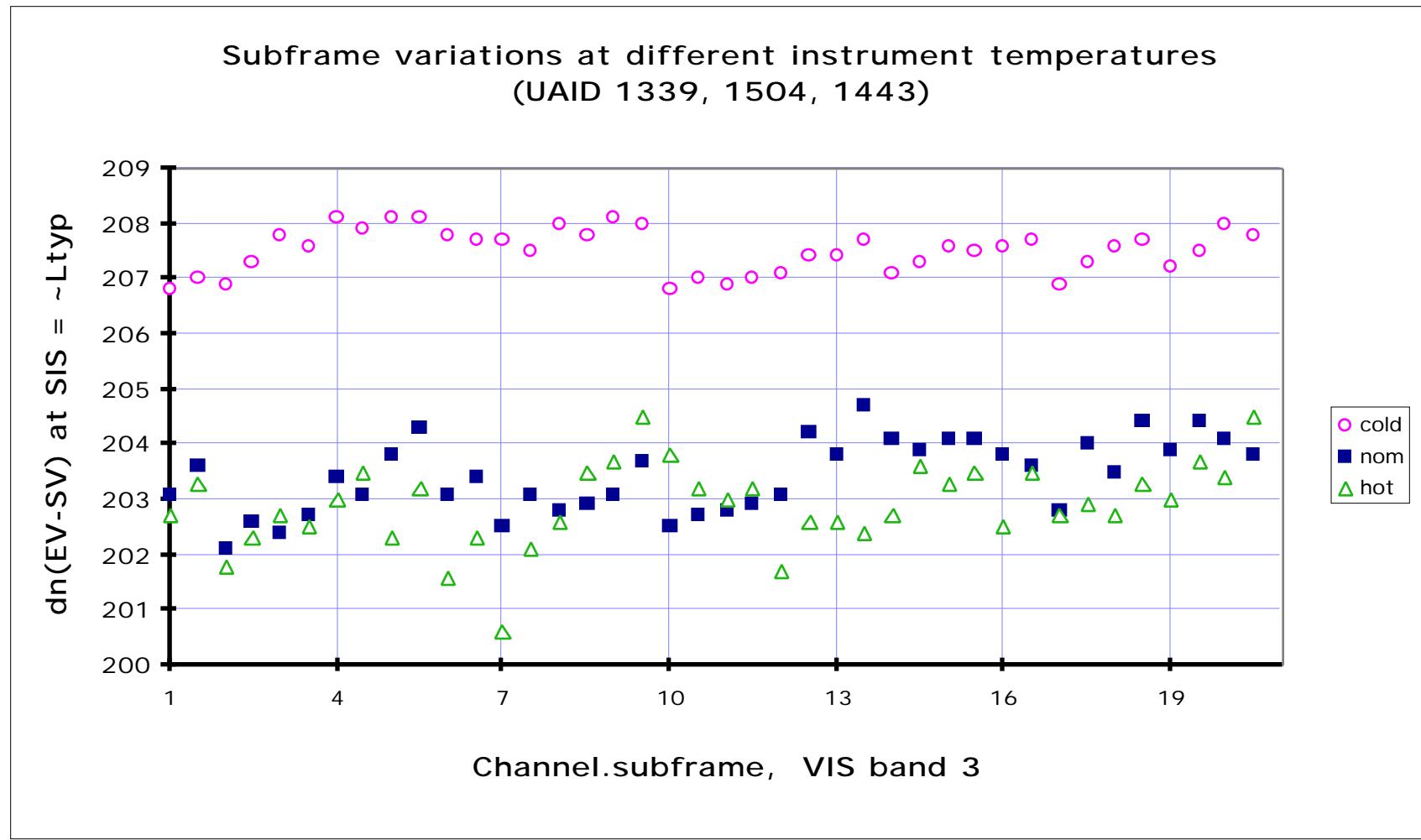


Band 2: Subframe variation temperature independent;
Ltyp (no consistent pattern between subframes)



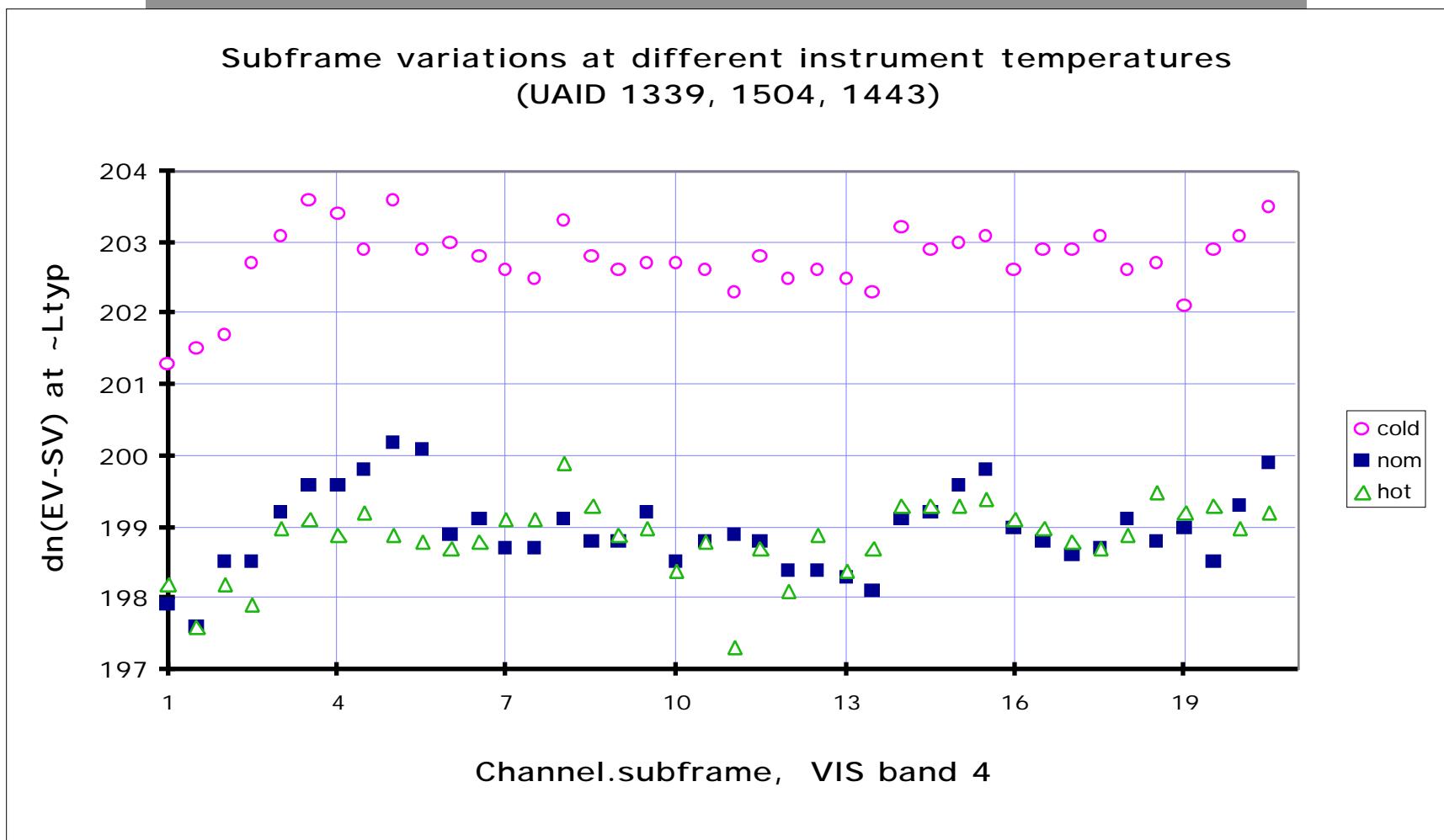


Band 3: Subframe variation temperature independent;
Ltyp (no consistent pattern between subframes)



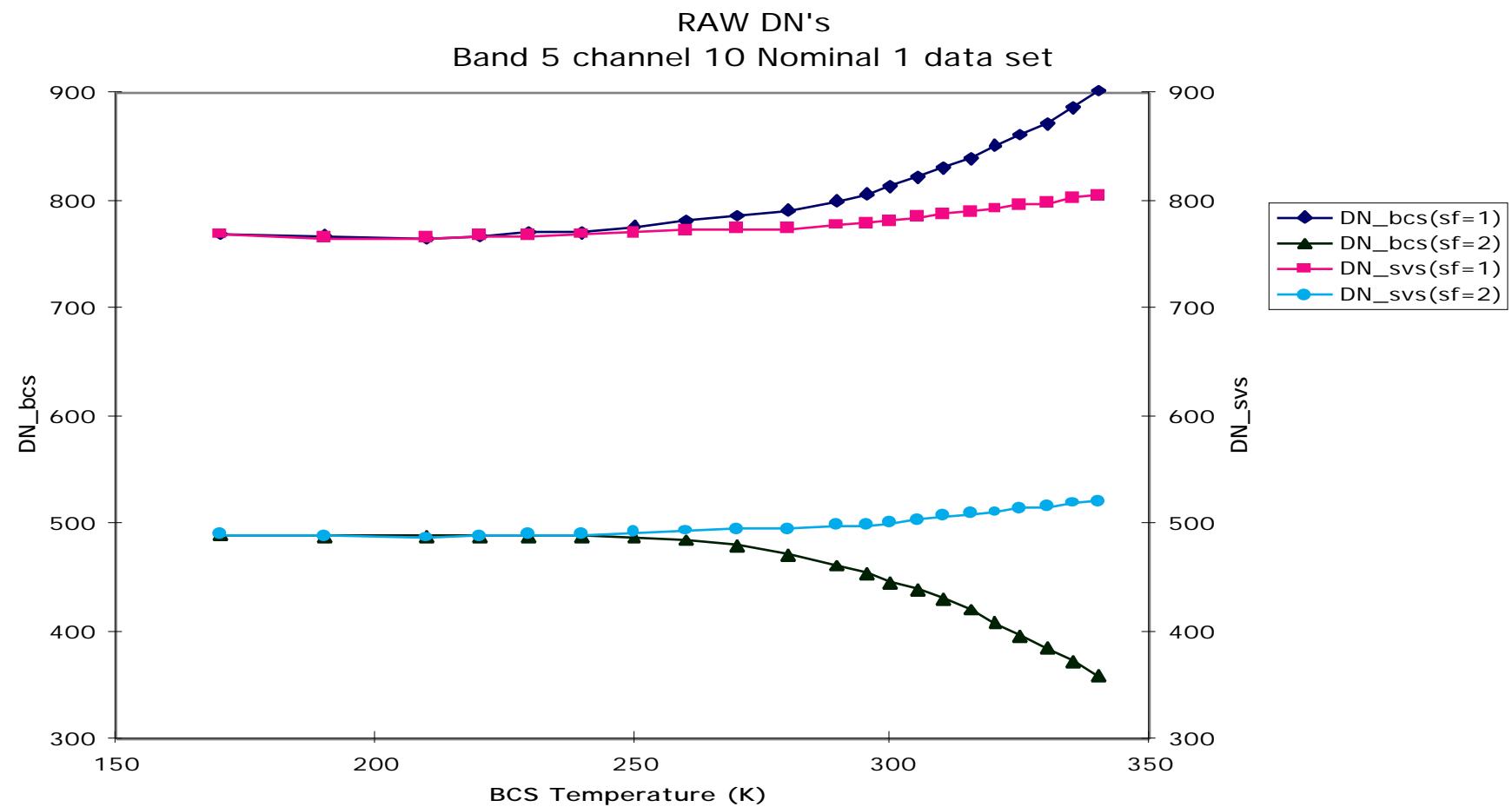


Band 4: Subframe variation temperature independent;
Ltyp (no consistent pattern between subframes)



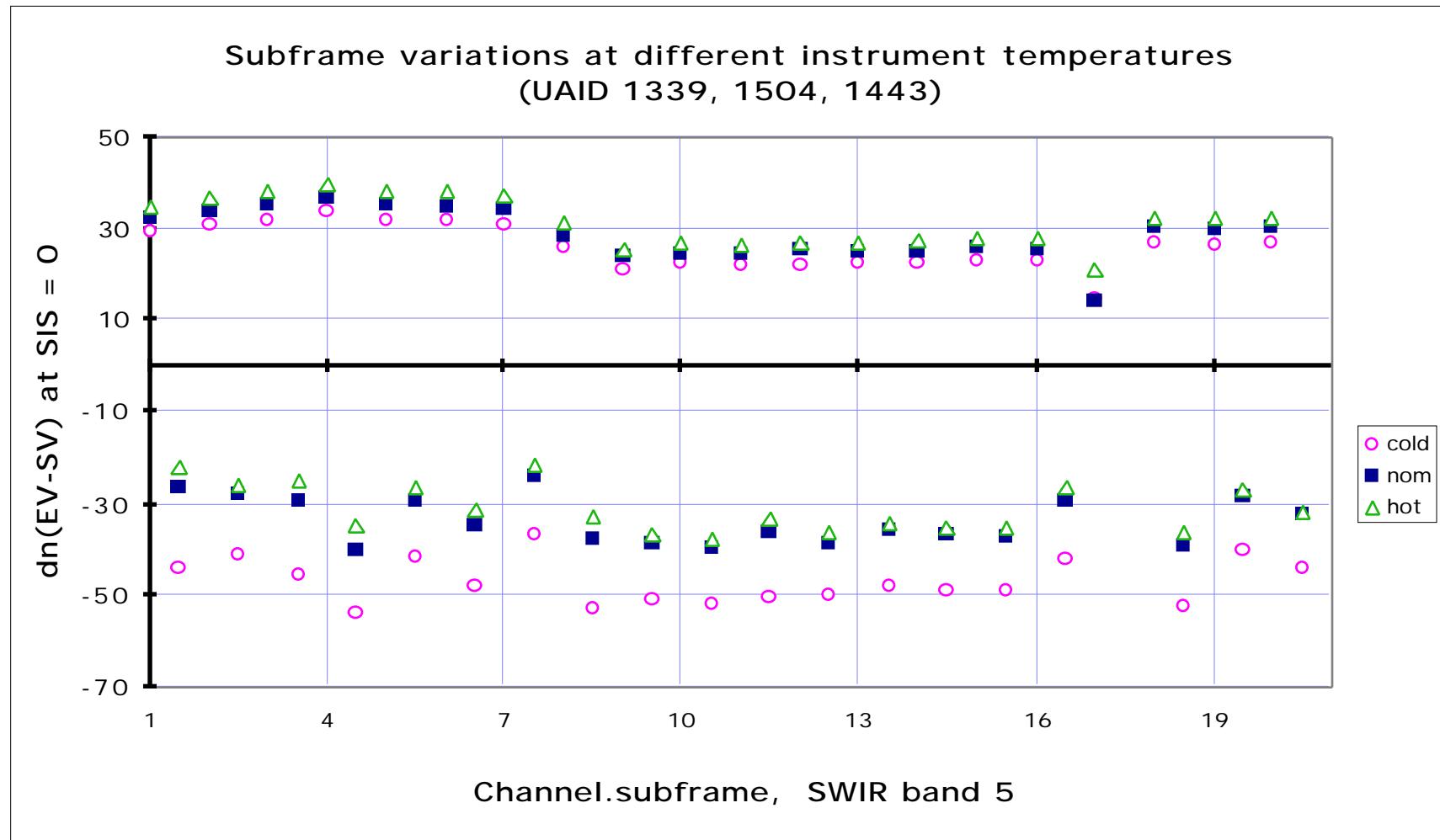


Band 5 Subframe 2 Response goes negative when looking at BCS



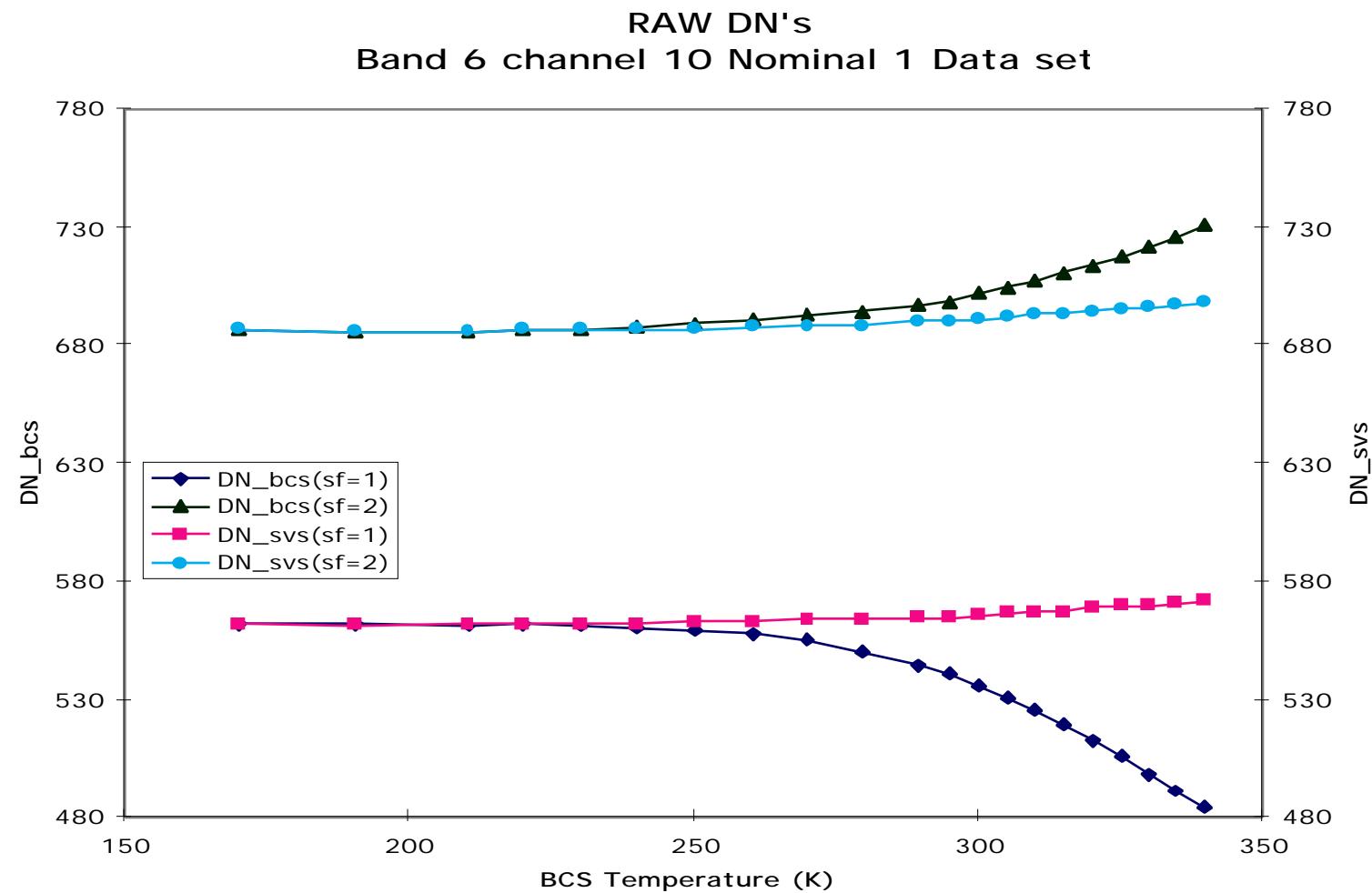


Band 5: Subframe variation temperature dependent;
zero radiance



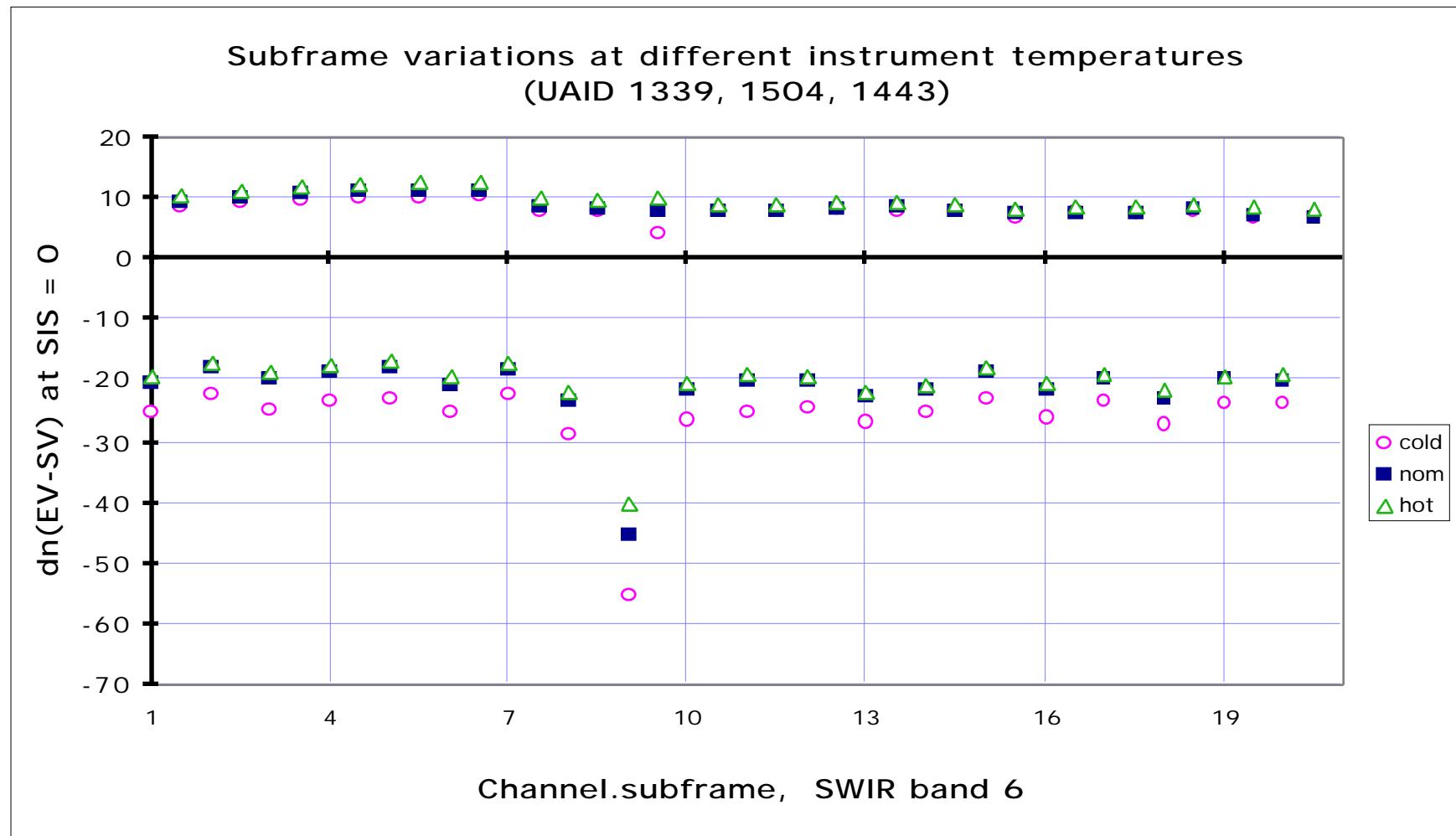


Band 6 Subframe 1 Response goes negative when looking at BCS



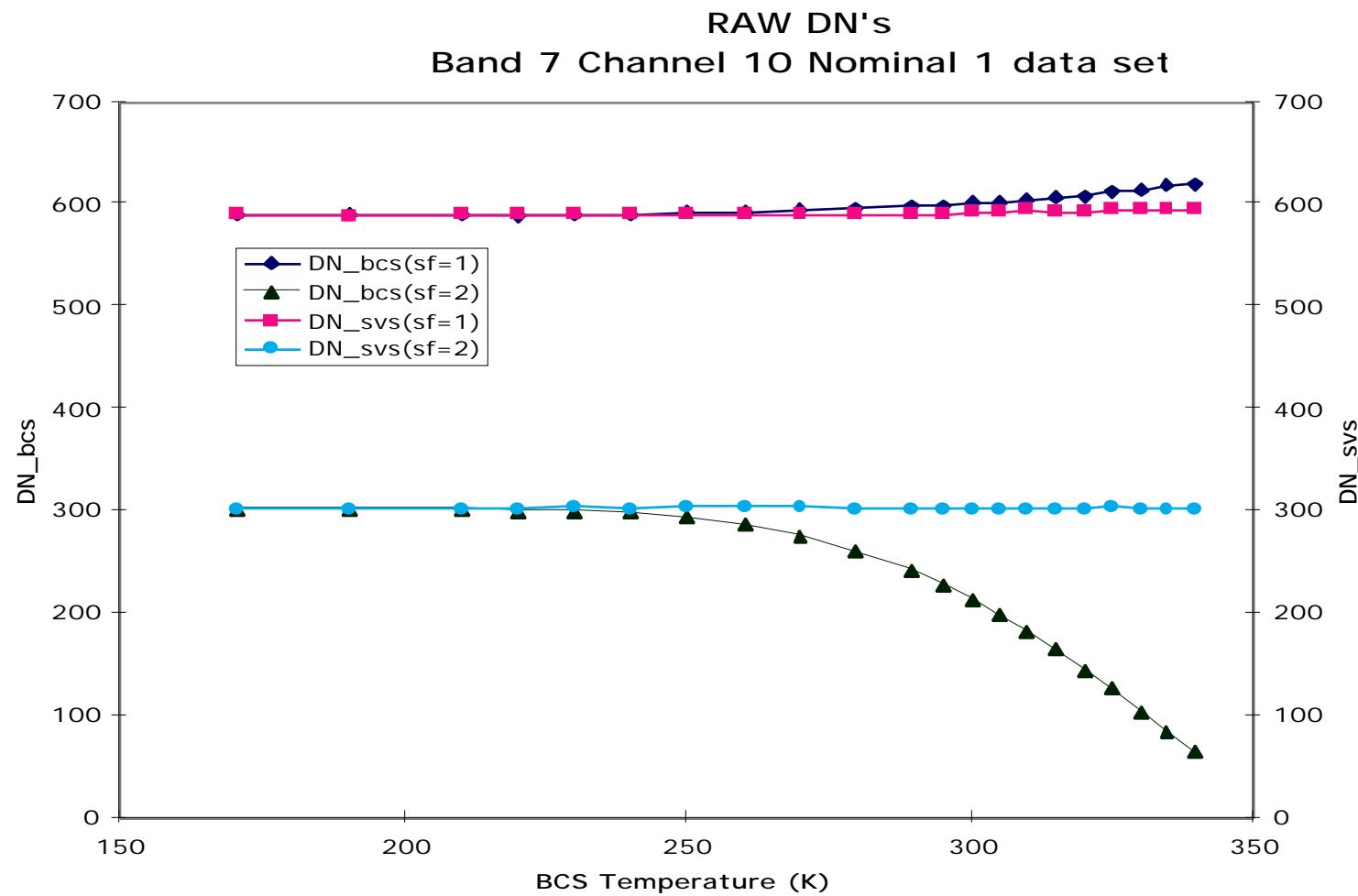


Band 6: Subframe variation temperature dependent; zero radiance



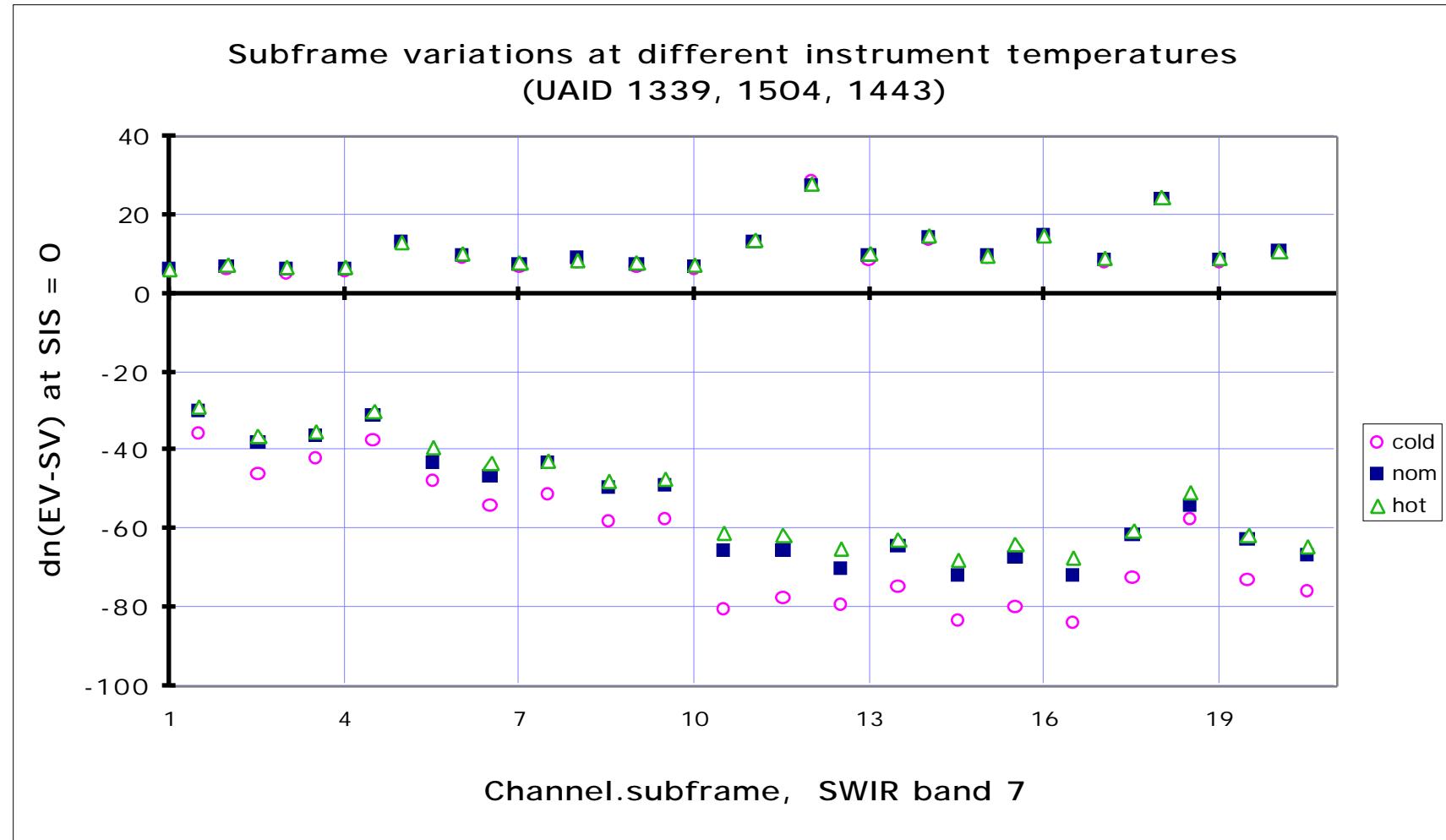


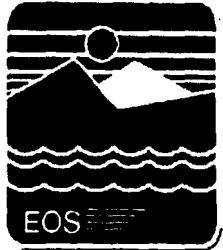
Band 7 Subframe 2 Response goes negative when looking at BCS





Band 7: Subframe variation temperature dependent;
zero radiance

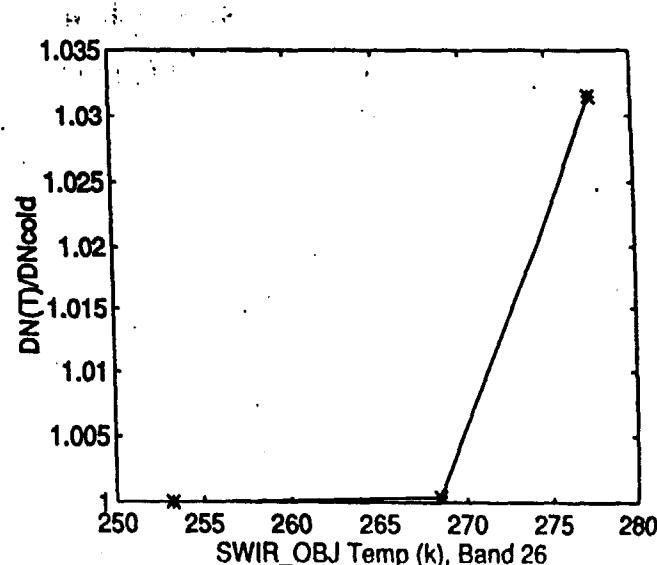
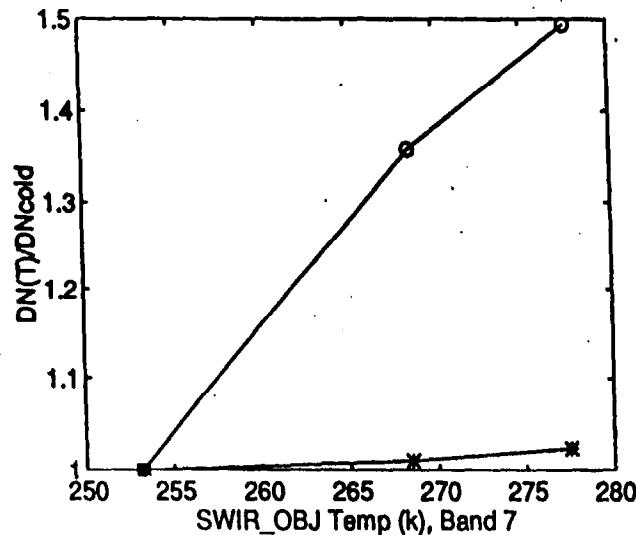
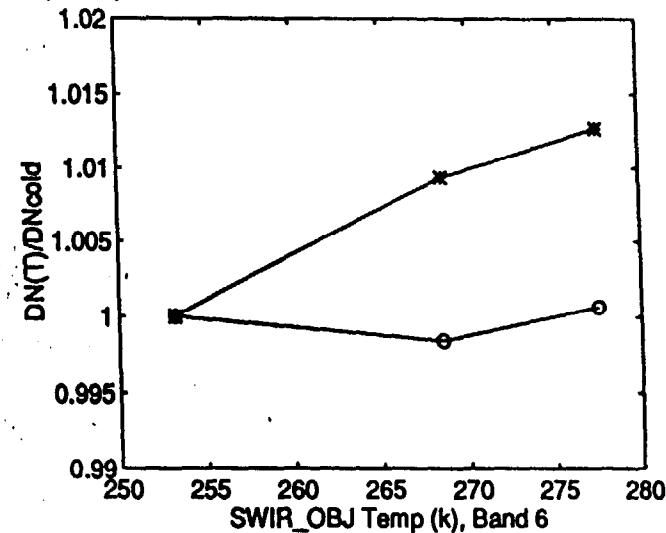
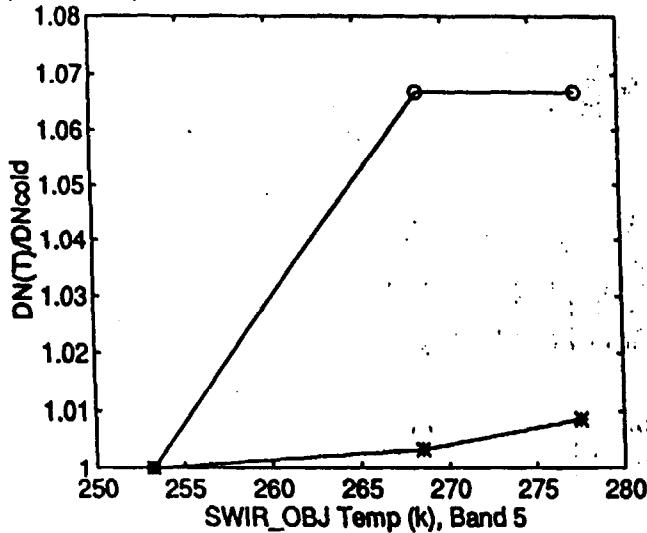




Temperature Dependence of SWIR



sample 1 (*), sample 2(o)
Temperature dependence of SWIR bands, middle channel, at Ltyp, from primary UAID 1338/1339, 1442/1443, 1504



3.1-36



Crosstalk Status for SWIR Bands



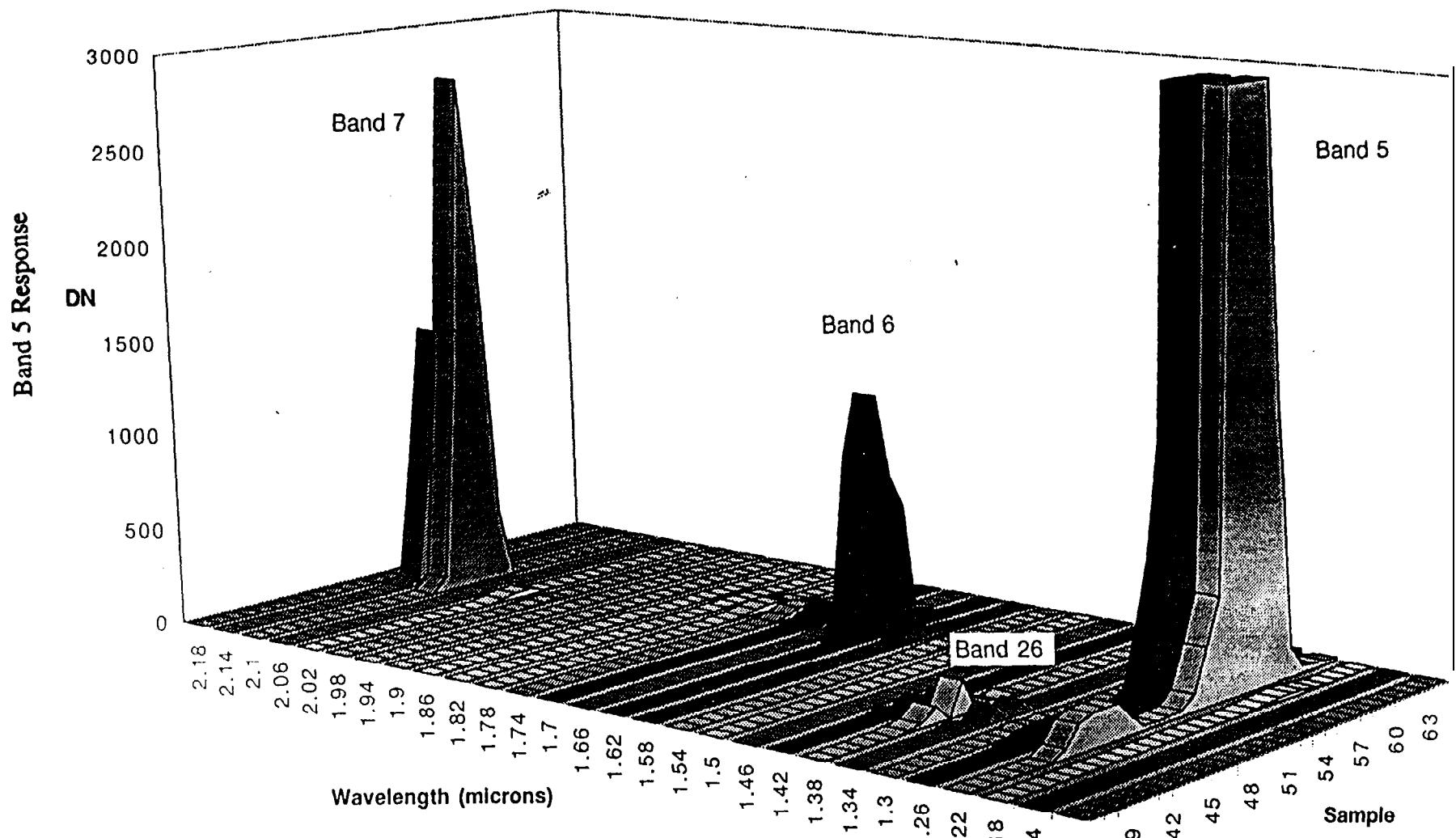
- First analysis of crosstalk data by SBRS showed some crosstalk of about <1% and that changing the detector bias (V_{det}) lowers the crosstalk from the SWIR into the MWIR
- MCST **preliminary** analysis inconclusive
 - spectral out-of-band signal and subframe variations can be identified in the data; complicating estimates of how much crosstalk is occurring.



Band 5 Crosstalk

SANTA BARBARA
REMOTE
SENSING

HUGHES
AIRCRAFT
A HUGHES ELECTRONICS COMPANY



3.1-38



Crosstalk Summary

SANTA BARBARA
REMOTE
SENSING

HUGHES
AIRCRAFT
A HUGHES ELECTRONICS COMPANY

Band	Xtalk received (counts)	Xtalk sent from band	Xtalk scaled by sender's Ltyp/Lpeak*	Pass/Fail (scaled Xtalk >1)	% Receiver's Ltyp **
5	2772	7	2.7	F	1.6
	1265	6	2.0	F	1.2
	166	26	0.3	P	0.2
6	1803	7	1.8	F	0.5
	354	26	0.7	P	0.4
	169	6	0.3	P	0.2
26	2147	7	2.1	F	0.9
	66	6	0.1	P	0.0
	20	5	0.0	P	0.0
20	467	21	3.9	F	0.4
	106	22	1.0	F	0.1
	100	23	1.3	F	0.1
	61	25	0.7	P	0.1
22	2034	23	26.0	F	2.1
	249	20	3.5	F	0.3
23	676	21	5.6	F	0.4
27	41	28	15.5	F	4.3
28	55	27	4.2	F	0.6
29	34	27	2.6	F	0.1
	24	28	8.8	F	0.4
	62	27	4.8	F	0.7
	43	28	15.9	F	2.4

* Worst case alignment. No correction for test induced errors (shutter phase changes)

** For information only

3.1-39



crosstalk data may be contaminated by OOB leak

